



National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness

Background and Policy Issues

January 2003

*Resources listed herein are a selection of materials available on this topic. Many are available from your local library or inter-library loan. Unless otherwise noted, all other materials are available from the National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness. Photocopying charges are \$.10 per page; make checks payable to **Policy Research Associates, Inc.** If you have difficulty locating any of the materials listed in this bibliography, please contact the Resource Center at the phone number or e-mail address below.*

- Authors:** American Psychiatric Association. **Order #** 836
- Title:** General Directions for Public Policy in Behalf of the Mentally Ill Among the Homeless Population.
- Source:** Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association, 1990. (Report: 6 pages)
- Abstract:** This is the first report of the American Psychiatric Association (APA) Task Force on the Homeless Mentally Ill which was established in 1989. The Task Force sought to inform and encourage psychiatrists to play an active role in developing programs and services for homeless persons with mental illnesses. In this initial report, the Task Force calls for a broad public health plan to improve the care of homeless mentally ill persons. In particular, APA supports: expansion of affordable housing; integration of housing and psychiatric and supportive services; development of comprehensive and accessible psychiatric and rehabilitation services; provision of adequate income support; and continued research initiatives on the relationship between homelessness and mental illness. AVAILABLE FROM: American Psychiatric Association 100 Wilson Blvd., Suite 1825, Arlington, VA 22209, 800-368-5777, www.psych.org.
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- Authors:** Bachrach, L.L. **Order #** 7634
- Title:** Deinstitutionalisation: Promises, Problems and Prospects.
- Source:** In Knudsen, H.C., and Thornicroft, G. (eds.), Mental Health Service Evaluation. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 3-18, 1996. (Book Chapter: 16 pages)
- Abstract:** This chapter examines the history and current status of the deinstitutionalization movement and identifies some specific problems that may be traced directly to the implementation (often incomplete or faulty) of deinstitutionalization policy. Among these issues are homelessness, incarceration, and "revolving door" patterns of admission and discharge. A "new chronic" patient population is described, and the positive legacy of deinstitutionalization is noted. The chapter concludes with an argument for a new, more realistic understanding of what deinstitutionalization must entail.
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- Authors:** Barak, G. **Order #** 8490
- Title:** Gimme Shelter: A Social History of Homelessness in Contemporary America.
- Source:** Westport, CT, Praeger Publishers, 1991. (Book: 212 pages)
- Abstract:** This study of homelessness is grounded in those perspectives that can be traced to the disciplines of critical criminology and victimology. More fundamentally, is a social history that sheds light on the material social relations that structure the real world of power and exploitation in the United States. Although the book is about homelessness in America, the analysis is grounded in an appreciation of the forces of globalism and the internationalization of capital. This book suggests that understanding both the advocacy and the organization of the movement for the homeless, as well as understanding those forces of the changing political economy of homelessness, are prerequisites for developing the kind of long-term preventive strategies necessary to end homelessness in America. AVAILABLE FROM: Praeger Publishers, c/o Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc., 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT, 06881, (203) 226-3571, www.greenwood.com (COST: \$16.95).
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- Authors:** Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law. **Order #** 8660
- Title:** Under Court Order: What the Community Integration Mandate Means for People with Mental Illnesses. The Supreme Court Ruling in Olmstead v. L.C.
- Source:** Washington, DC: Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, 2000. (Report: 35 pages)
- Abstract:** In June 1999, following the United States Supreme Court's decision in the case of Olmstead v. L.C., a group of legal advocates who work on behalf of people with physical and mental disabilities met to discuss the implications of the ruling. This publication is designed to: 1) summarize for mental health advocates and state policymakers the importance of the L.C. ruling with respect to mental health policy; 2) describe the various mechanisms open to states to increase their resources for community based services for persons with mental illness; and 3) provide

information and support for policies for which advocates should press within their state systems in order to improve access to community services for all individuals who are at risk of unnecessary institutionalization and for those who are currently institutionalized unnecessarily. AVAILABLE FROM: Judge David L. Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, 1101 15th Street, NW, Suite 1212, Washington DC 20005-5002, (202) 467-5730, <http://www.bazelon.org>.

Authors: Berman, E.M., West, J.P. **Order #** **7178**

Title: **Municipal Responses to Homelessness: A National Survey of 'Preparedness.'**

Source: Journal of Urban Affairs 19(3): 303-318, 1997. (Journal Article: 16 pages)

Abstract: This article examines the preparedness of cities in the United States to deal with homelessness. The authors use a survey of 301 homeless coordinators and officials in cities with populations of more than 50,000 to develop a multi-variable measure of preparedness based on the range of homeless programs and the use of strategies for planning, acquiring necessary resources, and implementation. The survey suggests that cities vary greatly in their level of preparedness, as well as with regard to specific programs and strategies. This article also examines driving forces of preparedness and finds that the federal government, along with other forces, significantly affects the level of municipal preparedness (authors).

Authors: Better Homes Fund. **Order #** **9007**

Title: **Homeless Children: America's New Outcasts.**

Source: Newton, MA: The Better Homes Fund, 1999. (Report: 54 pages)

Abstract: With words, statistics, and photographs, this report offers a vivid account of the daily struggles of children who are homeless and their families. Stark contrasts are offered between the average American child and examples of some of the one million plus American children who are homeless. This report is presented in a compact manner to gain the attention of policymakers and the media who too often seem inured to the plight of hundreds of thousands of families who have fallen over the edge of extreme poverty and into homelessness. Along with the facts, solutions are offered, such as concrete steps to secure food, shelter, health care, and schooling to help children and families who are homeless survive from one day to the next. Longer-term steps are also offered to address the underlying causes of homelessness, such as lack of affordable housing, limited economic opportunity, and the malignant cycle of poverty and violence (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: National Center on Family Homelessness, 181 Wells Ave., Newton Centre, MA 02159 (617) 964-3834, www.familyhomelessness.org.

Authors: Bhugra, D. **Order #** **8958**

Title: **Homelessness and Mental Health**

Source: Cambridge, Great Britain: Cambridge University Press, 1996. (Book: 327 pages)

Abstract: This volume began the dialogue on the clinical, social, and psychological needs of homeless individuals in England. Beginning with an overview of homelessness and special groups, such as the young, families, women, criminals, and the mentally ill, the book goes on to study services in place for the homeless and explores an international perspective, drawing on specific examples from various developed countries such as Denmark, Germany, Ireland, America, and Australia. Finally, the book covers policy and evaluation and draws conclusions on the topics discussed. AVAILABLE FROM: The Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, The Pitt Building, Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1RP

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- Authors:** Bianco, C., Milstrey-Wells, S. (eds.). **Order #** 10622
- Title:** **Overcoming Barriers to Community Integration for People with Mental Illness.**
- Source:** Delmar, NY: Advocates for Human Potential, Inc., 2001. (Report: 66 pages)
- Abstract:** This is a report on behalf of the Center for Mental Health Services. It presents some of the barriers to community integration including the lack of income support and entitlements, housing, employment, behavioral health care, and primary health care. AVAILABLE FROM: Advocates for Human Potential, Inc., 262 Delaware Ave., Delmar, NY 12054, (518) 475-9146, www.ahpnet.com .
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- Authors:** Blasi, G. **Order #** 6899
- Title:** **And We Are Not Seen: Ideological and Political Barriers to Understanding Homelessness.**
- Source:** American Behavioral Scientist 37(4): 563-586, 1994. (Journal Article: 24 pages)
- Abstract:** This article discusses that there has likely been a shift toward more hostile attitudes about homelessness as a social problem, but that these changes may not be paralleled by changes in attitude in the broader population. The author contends that there remains in the wider public consciousness a reservoir of compassion and concern about poverty and homelessness, and the fact that the broader population of the U.S. does not yet accept widespread homelessness makes continued advocacy possible, though new approaches to advocacy may be mandated by these changes. The author concludes that research efforts should focus less on homeless people and more on the people whose decisions result in the policies that produce homelessness in order to get to the underlying problem of ending homelessness (authors).
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- Authors:** Breakey, W.R., Susser, E., Timms, P. **Order #** 1982
- Title:** **Services for the Homeless Mentally Ill.**
- Source:** In Thornicroft, G., Brewin, C.R., and Wing, J. (eds.), Measuring Mental Health Needs, London: Gaskell, 1992. (Book Chapter: 18 pages)
- Abstract:** This chapter provides an overview of what has been learned in the past several years in North America and in the British Isles about the characteristics of homeless persons with mental illnesses and their needs for services, and discusses some of the issues relevant to meeting those needs. The focus is on the needs of those persons with major mental illnesses, such as schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorders, major depressive illnesses, and related disorders. At the end of the chapter, the authors review some of the current approaches to providing services for homeless people with major mental illnesses.
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- Authors:** Breakey, W.R., Thompson, J.W. (eds.). **Order #** 7489
- Title:** **Mentally Ill and Homeless: Special Programs for Special Needs.**
- Source:** Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Harwood Academic Publishers, 1997. (Book: 203 pages)
- Abstract:** This book focuses on meeting the mental health service needs of people with severe mental illness who are homeless. Descriptions of the McKinney Act research-demonstration projects for the homeless persons with mental illness, begun in 1990, form the core of the book. Six projects were started: one in each of four cities -- Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, and San Diego -- and two in New York City. The purpose of the book is to describe experiences, outline successes and failures of clinical approaches as well as research strategies, share the practical insights of the demonstrations, and provide guidance for others who may wish to pursue similar endeavors. AVAILABLE FROM: Taylor & Francis, 10650 Toebben Drive, Independence, KY 41051, 800-634-7064, cserve@routledge-ny.com.

Authors: Brown, L.R. **Order #** 8781

Title: The McKinney Act: Revamping Programs Designed to Assist the Mentally Ill Homeless.

Source: Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems 33(3): 235-264, 2000. (Journal Article: 30 pages)

Abstract: This article identifies some of the factors leading to homelessness among people with mental illnesses and discusses their plight with a particular focus on legal and policy issues. The author provides an overview of this population, describes the legislation, regulations, and executive orders that have been initiated to help the population, and summarizes relevant caselaw that has affected programs designed to aid homeless people with mental illnesses. The author also outlines and discusses specific programs implemented in major U.S. cities and presents existing proposals to adequately address the concerns of the population with mental illnesses. The author asserts that, despite societal ambivalence and inconsistent implementation of government programs, the pooling of both private and public sector resources can sufficiently address the problems of homeless people with mental illnesses.

Authors: Burt, M.R. **Order #** 10877

Title: Homeless Families, Singles, and Others: Findings from the 1996 National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients.

Source: Housing Policy Debate 12(4): 737-780, 2001. (Journal Article: 44 pages)

Abstract: The first question people typically ask about homelessness is, "How many people are homeless?" After that, questions usually turn to characteristics: "What are they like?" Basic demographic characteristics such as sex, age, family status, and race have always been of interest, in part because the homeless population appears to be very different from the general public and even from most poor people who are housed with respect to these characteristics are overinterpreted as representing the reasons for homelessness. But as various studies have documented, most demographic factors quickly disappear as proximate causes when other factors representing personal vulnerabilities into loss of housing, do not lie within individuals at all and are thus difficult to include in analyses based on individual data (authors).

Authors: Burt, M.R. **Order #** 1443

Title: Over the Edge: The Growth of Homelessness in the 1980s.

Source: New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation, 1992. (Book: 267 pages)

Abstract: Assembling and analyzing data from 147 U.S. cities, the author documents the increase in homelessness and proposes a comprehensive explanation of its causes, incorporating economic, personal, and policy determinants. The author points to the significant catalysts of homelessness -- the decline of manufacturing jobs in the inner city, the increased cost of living, the tight rental housing market, diminished household income, and reductions in public benefit programs -- all of which exert pressures on the more vulnerable of the extremely poor. She looks at the special problems facing the homeless, including the growing number of mentally ill and chemically dependent individuals, and explains why certain groups -- minorities and low-skilled men, single men and women, and families headed by women -- are at greatest risk of becoming homeless. The author's analysis reveals that homelessness arises from no single factor, but is instead perpetuated by pivotal interactions between external social and economic conditions and personal vulnerabilities (book jacket). AVAILABLE FROM: Russel Sage Foundation, 112 East 64th Street, New York, NY 10021, (212) 750-6000. (COST: \$16.95)

Authors:	Burt, M.R.	Order #	11842
Title:	What Will It Take To End Homelessness?		
Source:	Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 2001. (Brief: 6 pages)		
Abstract:	This brief provides a wide overview of homelessness, homeless services, and recommendations on what actions need to be taken to alleviate the problem, based on the Urban Institute Press book, "Helping America's Homeless: Emergency Shelter or Affordable Housing?" by Urban Institute researchers Martha Burt, Laudan Y. Aron, and Edgar Lee, with Jesse Valente. Both publications were funded mainly by the Melville Charitable Trust and the Fannie Mae Foundation. Statistics in this brief are based on the 1996 National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau (1996). The authors also make comparisons with results from their 1987 study of homelessness. AVAILABLE FROM: The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037, (202) 833-7200, http://www.urban.org/housing/homeless/end_homelessness.html		
Authors:	Burt, M.R.	Order #	6979
Title:	What We Know About Helping the Homeless and What it Means for HUD's Homeless Programs.		
Source:	Testimony Before the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity, U.S. House of Representative, March 5 1997. (Testimony: 13 pages)		
Abstract:	This testimony focuses on understanding the circumstances of the long-term homeless and homeless people with severe and persistent mental illness and/or substance use disorders. The speaker draws out the implications of the overlap of these conditions for structuring programs that are most likely to help people leave homelessness permanently. The speaker discusses what lessons we have learned from evaluating programs offering housing and services to these populations, and provisions that would make a block grant for HUD's McKinney Act homeless programs most productive.		
Authors:	Burt, M.R.	Order #	6998
Title:	Fifteen Years of U.S. Homeless Policy, Research, and Advocacy In Response to Growth and Change in the Homeless Population.		
Source:	Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, August 1995. (Unpublished Paper: 28 pages)		
Abstract:	This paper on homelessness in the United States describes the interaction of changes in the homeless population, and homeless advocacy, research, and policy in the years since 1980. The author concentrates on recent and potential future policy and also discusses current concerns about homelessness. The author discusses time periods as they generally correspond to periods during which some significant change occurred in the homeless population, or the emphasis of advocacy, research, and/or public policy changed direction or focus. The author provides an overview of the needs of the homeless during these time periods, the representations of advocates, new knowledge through research, and the actions of private and government agencies to produce new policies and new directions for action. AVAILABLE FROM: The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037, 877-847-7377, pubd@ui.urban.org .		
Authors:	Burt, M.R., Aron, L.Y., Douglas, T., Valente, J., Lee, E., Iwen, B.	Order #	8639
Title:	Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve. Highlight Report.		
Source:	Washington, DC: Interagency Council on the Homeless, 1999. (Report: 12 pages)		
Abstract:	This report is based on the 1996 National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients. The survey was designed to provide updated information about the providers of homeless assistance and the characteristics of homeless persons who use services and is based on a statistical sample of 76 metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, including small cities and rural areas. The analyses of the provider data examine factors such as		

geographic level, program type, and the types and levels of services delivered. It provides an important baseline and foundation for future assessments of the nature and extent of homelessness. It also provides a valuable overview that will improve understanding of the characteristics of homeless people who use services, the nature of homelessness, and how best to address it. AVAILABLE FROM: HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026, 800-245-3691, www.huduser.org.

Authors: Burt, M.R., Aron, L.Y., Douglas, T., Valente, J., Lee, E., Iwen, B. **Order #** **8349**

Title: **Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve.**

Source: Washington, DC: Interagency Council on the Homeless, 1999. (Report: 536 pages)

Abstract: This report is based on the 1996 National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients (NSHAPC). The survey was designed to provide updated information about the providers of homeless assistance and the characteristics of people who are homeless and who use services and is based on a statistical sample of 76 metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, including small cities and rural areas. Data for the survey were collected between October 1995 and November 1996. The survey was designed to provide up-to-date information about the providers of assistance to people who are homeless, the characteristics of those who use services that focus on people who are homeless, and how this population has changed in metropolitan areas since 1987. The analyses of the provider data examine factors such as geographic level, program type, and the types and levels of services delivered. It provides an important baseline and foundation for future assessments of the nature and extent of homelessness. It also provides a valuable overview that will improve understanding of the characteristics of homeless people who use services, the nature of homelessness, and how best to address it. (authors) AVAILABLE FROM: HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026, www.huduser.org.

Authors: Burt, M.R., Aron, L.Y., Lee, E., Valente, J.J. **Order #** **10997**

Title: **How Many Homeless People Are There?**

Source: In Burt, M.R., Aron, L.Y., Lee, E., Valente, J.J. (authors) *Helping America's Homeless: Emergency Shelter or Affordable Housing?* Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press, 2001. (Book Chapter: 30 pages)

Abstract: This chapter addresses the specific issue of numbers when examining the overall topic of homelessness. The chapter provides a variety of estimates of the number of people who experience homelessness during periods of a day, a week, and a year. In addition, it raises important questions about how well research will ever be able to capture the true number of people who are homeless at any given time. AVAILABLE FROM: The Urban Institute Press, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Authors: Burt, M.R., Aron, L.Y., Lee, E., Valente, J.J. **Order #** **8919**

Title: **Helping America's Homeless: Emergency Shelter or Affordable Housing?**

Source: Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press, 2001. (Book: 355 pages)

Abstract: This book, based largely on findings from the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients (NSHAPC), provides a wide overview of homelessness, homeless services, and recommendations on what actions need to be taken to alleviate the problem. Chapter topics include: how many people are homeless; homeless families, singles, and others; alcohol, drug, and mental health problems among those who are homeless; issues in child and youth homelessness; patterns of homelessness; comparing homeless subgroups within community types; factors associated with homeless status; homeless programs in 1996 compared to programs in the late 1980s; and program structures and continuums of care. AVAILABLE FROM: The Urban Institute Press, 2100 M Street N.W., Washington, DC 20037, toll-free (877) 847-7377, <http://www.urban.org/uipress>, ISBN 0-87766-701-2 (COST: \$29.50).

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- Authors:** Burt, M.R., Cohen, B.E. **Order #** **853**
- Title:** **America's Homeless: Numbers, Characteristics, and Programs that Serve Them.**
- Source:** Washington, DC: The Urban Institute Press, 1989. (Report: 176 pages)
- Abstract:** This report summarizes findings from three Urban Institute studies, including the first nationally representative survey of homeless people and providers in large cities. The survey provides estimates of the number of homeless people, information about the history and characteristics of the homeless population, and discusses the eating patterns of the homeless. Gender differences on service use patterns, mental health characteristics, and an economic profile are presented. The report includes information on what various states and localities are doing to alleviate and prevent homelessness. AVAILABLE FROM: Customer Service, University Press of America, 4501 Forbes Blvd., Suite 200, Lanham, MD 20706, 800-462-6420. (COST: \$15.00) (ISBN 0877664722)
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- Authors:** Burt, M.R., Laudan, Y.A., Douglas, T., Valente, J., Lee, E., Iwen, B. **Order #** **8327**
- Title:** **Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve: Summary Report.**
- Source:** Washington, DC: Interagency Council on the Homeless, 1999. (Report: 111 pages)
- Abstract:** This report is based on the 1996 National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients. The survey was designed to provide updated information about the providers of homeless assistance and the characteristics of homeless persons who use services and is based on a statistical sample of 76 metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, including small cities and rural areas. Data for the survey were collected between October 1995 and November 1996. The survey was designed to provide up-to-date information about the providers of assistance to homeless people, the characteristics of those who use services that focus on homeless people, and how this population has changed in metropolitan areas since 1987. The analyses of the provider data examine factors such as geographic level, program type, and the types and levels of services delivered. It provides an important baseline and foundation for future assessments of the nature and extent of homelessness. It also provides a valuable overview that will improve understanding of the characteristics of homeless people who use services, the nature of homelessness, and how best to address it. AVAILABLE FROM: The Urban Institute Press, 2100 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037, 877-847-7377, pubs@ui.urban.org.
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- Authors:** Caton, C.L.M. **Order #** **1247**
- Title:** **Homeless in America.**
- Source:** New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1990. (Book: 236 pages)
- Abstract:** The author synthesizes the available information on the trend of increasing homelessness in the U.S., providing a comprehensive discussion of the causes and historical antecedents of homelessness. The book seeks to answer such questions as: who are the homeless and what are their day-to-day lives like, what can be done to help the homeless and ensure that society meets its responsibility to them, and how many homeless are there and why are their numbers increasing? In addressing these questions, the author describes various public and private shelter programs and discusses social and economic policy innovations aimed at independent living.
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- Authors:** Center for Community Change. **Order #** **10740**
- Title:** **Home Sweet Home: Why America Needs a National Housing Trust Fund.**
- Source:** Washington, DC: Center for Community Change, 2001. (Report: 50 pages)
- Abstract:** This report outlines today's housing shortage in our nation, including its devastating impact on our country's children. It also projects the economic stimulus that would be created by a National Housing Trust Fund. The current housing situation in twenty states is analyzed, as well as the economic impact on state economies of investing these funds in housing development. These trust funds have already had a substantial positive impact on

local economies and have successfully increased affordable housing options for low and moderate income families. The proposed National Housing Trust Fund will follow the example of those successful programs and help millions of Americans who need and deserve quality affordable housing to benefit (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Center for Community Change, (202) 342-0567, <http://www.nhtf.org/nhtf/HomeSweetHome.pdf>.

Authors: Center for Mental Health Services and Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. **Order #** **9907**

Title: **Insights and Inroads: Project Highlights of the CMHS and CSAT Collaborative Demonstration Program for Homeless Individuals.**

Source: Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Services and Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 2000. (Report: 80 pages)

Abstract: This program was designed to identify, evaluate, and disseminate information on successful approaches for addressing the treatment and service needs of people who are homeless with both serious mental illness and alcohol or other drug disorders. The results of the Demonstration Program are reported in a Compendium of documents that includes two report volumes and six individual project documents that contain site specific program manuals and evaluation results. Volume I of the Compendium describes the interventions and client populations of the six projects that participated in both phases of the program. Volume II of the Compendium presents highlights of the process, outcome, and cross-site evaluations (authors). A CD-Rom is included.

Authors: Center for Mental Health Services, National Association of Mental Health Planning and Advisory Councils. **Order #** **8655**

Title: **Mental Health and Homelessness: A Guide for Mental Health Planning and Advisory Councils.**

Source: Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Services, National Association of Mental Health Planning and Advisory Councils, 1999. (Toolkit: 20 pages)

Abstract: This toolkit will help state mental health planning and advisory council members and others assess programs and services in their state plans for people who are homeless and have a mental illness. This document does not attempt to comprehensively address mental health services to people without homes. Instead, council members should use this as a toolkit or study guide before meetings on the issue (authors).

Authors: Center for Mental Health Services. **Order #** **8860**

Title: **Mental Health, United States, 1998.**

Source: Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Services, 1998. (Report: 302 pages)

Abstract: This is the eighth edition of Mental Health, United States. This report provides national statistics relating to mental health and mental health services in the United States. Areas covered include the current context surrounding the emergence of managed behavioral health care; assessment of outcomes and assessment of performance, both concerned with evolution of essential quality tools; key factors in managed care, including risk adjustment, workforce competencies, and rural services; population-based analyses for populations who are seriously mentally ill and severely emotionally disturbed and for costs incurred through Medicare, Medicaid, and private sector insurance plans; and national statistics.

Authors: Center for Mental Health Services. **Order #** **10338**

Title: **Mental Health, United States, 2000.**

Source: Washington, DC: Center for Mental Health Services, 2000. (Report: 342 pages)

Abstract: This report includes Section One: Looking Ahead and Reflecting Upon the Past, an editorial on likely future directions and a chapter on where the field has been over the past 100 years; Section Two: Status of Mental Health Statistics at the Millennium, about the current status of mental health statistics; Section Three: Status of Mental

Health Services at the Millennium, a discussion of the current state of mental health services; and Section Four: Key Elements of the National Statistical Picture, an update on the national statistical picture for mental health. Discussion of managed behavioral health care includes the eight major issues confronting managed care: ability to control cost; substitution of types of mental health services; adequacy of services; seamless systems of care; medical necessity vs. clinical necessity vs. human necessity; public accountability; consumer, family, and enrollee participation; and forms of delivery. While it is clear that managed care controls costs, the question posed is whether sufficient resources are being expended for the care of persons with severe mental illness. AVAILABLE FROM: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, <http://www.samhsa.gov>, 1-800-789-2647. (FREE)

Authors: Center for Mental Health Services. **Order #** **2373**

Title: **Making A Difference: Interim Status Report of the McKinney Research Demonstration Program for Homeless Mentally Ill Adults.**

Source: Washington, DC: Center for Mental Health Services, 1994. (Report: 125 pages)

Abstract: This report presents the preliminary findings of five, three-year research demonstration projects, funded under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (Public Law 100-77), to test the effectiveness of a variety of approaches to providing mental health treatment, housing, and support services to homeless adults with serious mental illnesses. Three of the projects took place in Boston, Baltimore, and San Diego, Calif. The two remaining projects were undertaken in New York City. Key findings include: homeless people with serious mental illnesses will use accessible, relevant community mental health treatment services; appropriate services and stable housing resources decrease homelessness; formerly homeless people with serious mental illnesses are an important resource; and substance abuse is a major factor in homelessness among people with serious mental illnesses. Program descriptions, research methods and client demographics are included for each project site, as well as the policy implications of the initial findings (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, Policy Research Associates, 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (800) 444-7415, www.nrchmi.com. (FREE)

Authors: Center for Social Policy, University of Massachusetts Boston. **Order #** **12002**

Title: **Homeless Management Information Systems: Implementation Guide.**

Source: Boston, MA: Center for Social Policy, University of Massachusetts Boston, 2002. (Guide: 144 pages)

Abstract: This guide presents a set of steps to implementing a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), from planning through implementation, beginning with an overview which defines an HMIS, describes the benefits in relation to functional options, and introduces privacy, security, and consumer involvement issues. This guide frames the task of implementing an HMIS for a community's perspective, and asserts that implementation presents an opportunity to re-examine how homeless services are provided in a local community and to make informed decisions and develop appropriate action steps (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Center for Social Policy, John W. McCormack Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, MA 02125, (617) 287-5550, www.mccormack.umb.edu, or <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/hmis/implementation/implementationguide.pdf>

Authors: Chamberlin, J. **Order #** **243**

Title: **An Ex-Patient's View of the Homeless Mentally Ill.**

Source: Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal 8(4): 11-15, 1985. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

Abstract: This article appears in a special issue of the Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal containing responses to the American Psychiatric Association (APA) Task Force report on homelessness and mental illness. Speaking from the ex-patient point of view, the author disagrees with the report, points out that the APA Task Force is not a representative group, and argues that categorization of a group of people as "homeless mentally ill" is irrelevant and will lead to unwanted services for the segregated group. The author's premise is that society must address the

basic economic and social causes of homelessness and that homeless people can solve their problems through organizing, self-help, and political action.

Authors: Charles and Helen Schwab Foundation. **Order #** 11808

Title: Homelessness: Key Findings and Grantmaking Strategies.

Source: San Mateo, CA: The Charles and Helen Schwab Foundation, 2002. (Report: 21 pages)

Abstract: This report, prepared for the Schwab Foundation's recently announced initiatives in homelessness, captures interviews with key homeless service providers, advocates, philanthropic organizations, government agencies, policy makers and researchers. It also reflects an in-depth survey of current literature and research on homelessness. This report's findings support the approaches by the National Alliance to End Homelessness in its "10 Year Plan to End Homelessness," and state the case for focusing resources in strategies to prevent and end homelessness, rather than simply funding emergency shelters and other attempts to ameliorate homelessness (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: The Charles and Helen Schwab Foundation, 1650 South Amphlett Blvd., Suite 300, San Mateo, CA 94402, www.SchwabFoundation.org

Authors: Chicago Continuum of Care. **Order #** 11950

Title: Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness in Chicago.

Source: Chicago, IL: Chicago Continuum of Care, 2003. (Report: 19 pages)

Abstract: This is the ten year plan to end homelessness in Chicago. Key strategies of the plan include: implementing a homeless information management system to assess families in crisis, identify permanent housing resources, and track the use of services, as well as provide data by which to evaluate the success of the entire system; constructing a prevention and response system infrastructure that will facilitate access to prevention, housing and supportive service resources for both people at risk of losing their housing and people leaving institutional care; implementing a housing first approach that helps people back into permanent housing connects them with any mainstream services for which they may be eligible and links them with the supports necessary for them to maintain their new housing and achieve self-sufficiency; transitioning the current homeless shelter system into an interim housing system that facilitates rapid access to permanent housing with appropriate supports; expanding permanent housing resources, with a mix of rent subsidies, scattered site housing and project-based permanent supportive housing units; and strengthening community connectedness through linkages to employment and community resources. AVAILABLE FROM: Chicago Department of Human Services, 1615 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60622, (312) 746-8545, <http://www.endhomelessness.org/localplans/chicago.pdf>, or http://www.ci.chi.il.us/HumanServices/sub/prevent_end_homlessness.html

Authors: Cisneros, H. **Order #** 6267

Title: Searching for Home: Mentally Ill Homeless People in America.

Source: Cityscape Special Issue: December 1996. (Journal Article: 18 pages)

Abstract: This article describes the current situation faced by homeless people with serious mental illness and explores the origins of the problem of homelessness, recent efforts that are working, and what is needed to remedy what has become a serious national problem (author).

Authors: Coalition for the Homeless of Louisville/Jefferson County, Kentucky. **Order #** 11835

Title: Reducing Homelessness: A Blueprint for the Future.

Source: Louisville, KY: The Coalition for the Homeless of Louisville/Jefferson County, Kentucky, 2002. (Report: 14 pages)

Abstract: This blueprint is the result of a yearlong planning process, which involved city and county officials, community leaders and homeless service providers. The Blueprint consists of quality assurance standards for homeless service providers, guidelines for case managers, and an advocacy agenda that targets structural, personal, public policy causes of homelessness, as described by Dr. Martha Burt of the Urban Institute. Among the strategies that would help in ending homelessness in Louisville are promoting a living wage in the Greater Louisville area and collecting data on the release of people into homelessness from state institutions (such as prisons, hospitals, mental institutions and the foster care system) and advocating for institutional after-care policies and programs. AVAILABLE FROM: The Coalition for the Homeless of Louisville/Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1115 South Fourth Street, Third Floor, Louisville, KY 40203, (502) 589-0190, thecoal@bellsouth.net, <http://www.homelesscoal.org/blueprint.doc>.

Order # 8709

Authors: Coccozza, J.J., Steadman, H.J., Dennis, D.L., Blasinsky, M., Randolph, F.L., Johnsen, M., Goldman, H.

Title: Successful Systems Integration Strategies: The ACCESS Program for Persons who are Homeless and Mentally Ill.

Source: Administration and Policy in Mental Health 27(6): 395-407, 2000. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

Abstract: In 1993, the Access to Community Care and Effective Services and Supports (ACCESS) federal demonstration program was initiated. Using a quasi-experimental design, the five-year demonstration program sought to assess the impact of integrated systems of care on outcomes for persons with mental illness who are homeless. The authors report on which integration strategies were chosen and how their implementation is quantified. Data collected primarily through annual site visits revealed that only two strategies were used by all nine systems. The system integration strategies employed remained relatively stable over the five years. Successful implementation appears to be related to the strategies selected (authors).

Authors: Cohen, C.I., Thompson, K.C. **Order #** 2732

Title: Psychiatry and the Homeless.

Source: Biological Psychiatry 32: 383-386, 1992. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

Abstract: This article explores the relationship between mental illness and homelessness. Some of the questions the authors address include: (1) to what extent is homelessness a psychiatric problem?; (2) is deinstitutionalization dumping these unfortunate individuals into our streets?; (3) do individuals with psychosis drift downward into homelessness?; and (4) does the stress of being homeless induce mental breakdown and disorder? According to the authors, overemphasis on the psychiatric symptomatology encountered in homeless populations can create the impression that psychiatric disorder is a major cause of homelessness (authors).

Authors: Cohen, C.I., Thompson, K.S. **Order #** 1602

Title: Homeless Mentally Ill or Mentally Ill Homeless?

Source: American Journal of Psychiatry 149(6): 816-823, 1992. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Abstract: The authors present data indicating that recent socioeconomic and political shifts contributed greatly to homelessness among all groups, regardless of mental illness; that those with and without mental illness have

similar biographical and demographic profiles; that high levels of mental distress are common to all homeless persons; and that few mentally ill homeless persons require involuntary hospitalization. This perspective suggests responses that de-emphasize clinical solutions and focus on empowerment, consumerism, entitlement, community-level interventions, and closer alliances with other advocates for the homeless (authors).

Authors: Commission on Affordable Housing and Health Facility Needs for Seniors in the 21st Century. **Order #** **11497**

Title: **A Quiet Crisis in America.**

Source: Washington, D.C.: Commission on Affordable Housing and Health Facility Needs for Seniors in the 21st Century, 2002. (Report: 136 pages)

Abstract: This report claims that unmet housing and health care needs will, in the next few years, reach crisis proportions for the growing population of older Americans. Highlighting the dual housing and health care needs of aging Baby Boomers, the report calls for increased attention to seniors' needs and creation of a national policy for affordable senior housing that is coordinated with health and supportive services. Independent living, a secure environment, the accessibility of health care and supportive services, vastly improved coordination of housing and health care with better access to home and community-based services, and the preservation of affordable housing stock are key themes of the report's recommendations. AVAILABLE FROM: Commission on Affordable Housing and Health Facility Needs for Seniors in the 21st Century, 470 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Suite 7110, Washington, D.C. 20024, (202)708-4287, http://www.seniorscommission.gov/pages/final_report/finalreport.pdf

Authors: Community Shelter Board. **Order #** **11484**

Title: **Ending Homelessness in Columbus.**

Source: Columbus, OH: Community Shelter Board, 2001. (Report: 51 pages)

Abstract: This report reviews the history of homelessness and scope of the problem in Columbus and across America. Community Shelter Board's efforts to prevent and minimize shelter stays, develop supportive housing programs, and work in partnership with the community are discussed. Finally, suggestions are offered for federal efforts to create affordable housing, permanent housing for people with disabilities, and adequate social services to mitigate problems that result in homelessness. AVAILABLE FROM: Community Shelter Board, (614)221-9195, 115 West Main Street, LLColumbus, Ohio 43215, info@csb.org, http://www.csb.org/What_s_New/HUD%20briefing.pdf

Authors: Corporation for Supportive Housing. **Order #** **11550**

Title: **Strategic Framework for Ending Long-Term Homelessness.**

Source: New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2002. (Report: 41 pages)

Abstract: This strategy paper summarizes the current, historic opportunity to undertake a national campaign to end widespread, long-term homelessness over the coming decade. The purpose of this document is to frame those opportunities and challenges, and identify the strategies that are the necessary and achievable components of success. It examines the growing consensus in favor of permanent supportive housing, and identifies strategies to gather the resources and political will for ending long-term homelessness. AVAILABLE FROM: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, information@csh.org, http://intranet.csh.org/docs/StrategicFramework-5_2_02.doc

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- Authors:** Craig, T. **Order #** 8745
- Title:** Facing Up to Social Exclusion: Services for Homeless Mentally Ill People.
- Source:** International Review of Psychiatry 12(3): 206-211, 2000. (Journal Article: 6 pages)
- Abstract:** This overview article describes the special problems of people with mental illnesses who are homeless and how services have developed to meet their needs. The author states that for reasons that are unclear, these problems are increasing and, despite the development of specific groups focused on the care of people with mental illnesses who are homeless, a great deal more needs to be done.
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- Authors:** Culhane, D., Hornburg, S. (eds.) **Order #** 7346
- Title:** Understanding Homelessness: New Policy and Research Perspectives.
- Source:** Washington, DC, FannieMae Foundation, 1997. (Book: 380 pages)
- Abstract:** This book serves as a forum for research that seeks to improve understanding of the nature of homelessness, its causes, and how to best address it. In three sections, this volume reviews the state of knowledge regarding counting and tracking the homeless population and reviews what is known about the many different causes of homelessness. The book also focuses on new research that suggests appropriate early intervention may prevent homelessness in many instances. The volume concludes with suggestions for next steps in research, programs, and legislation (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: FannieMae Foundation, 4000 Wisconsin Avenue NW, North Tower, Suite One, Washington, DC 20016-2804, (202) 274-8000, www.fanniemaefoundation.org.
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- Authors:** Culhane, D.P. **Order #** 12056
- Title:** New Strategies and Collaborations Target Homelessness.
- Source:** Housing Facts & Findings 4(5): 1-7, 2002. (Journal Article: 7 pages)
- Abstract:** As homelessness experiences renewed attention, there is reason for hope that substantial progress can be made. New priorities for solutions are being established, coalitions among private and public partners are being formed, and a more general appreciation of the value of supportive housing for the chronically homeless has inspired new commitments. New resources will be required to make these commitments real. A greater understanding of the role that the larger mainstream social welfare systems can play in mitigating the risk for homelessness has also inspired homeless advocates and policy makers. It remains to be seen whether the mainstream systems will pay attention to homelessness, or will agree to focus resources on their aftercare responsibilities. In the end, it is not enough that the homeless service system decides to reform itself, or reorient its priorities. Homelessness is a product of larger crises in affordable housing and in social welfare, and without commensurate reforms in those arenas, successful reforms in the homeless service system could be easily undermined (author).
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- Authors:** Culhane, D.P., Dejowski, E.F., Ibanex, J., Needham, E., Macchia, I. **Order #** 2288
- Title:** Public Shelter Admission Rates in Philadelphia and New York City: The Implications of Turnover for Sheltered Population Counts.
- Source:** Housing Policy Debate 5(2): 107-176, 1994. (Journal Article: 70 pages)
- Abstract:** The authors discuss a study which reports data from shelter utilization databases in Philadelphia and New York City that record the name, date of birth and Social Security number for all persons admitted to each city's public shelter system. The results indicate that more people have been registered by the Philadelphia and New York City shelter systems in the past five years than have even been enumerated on a single night in the United States. The findings are also clear in showing that homelessness disproportionately affects minorities, particularly African Americans, and children. The authors contend that the data reported in this study, and the databases from which they come, have the potential to bridge major gaps in our knowledge of the dynamic nature of homelessness.

Three comment articles are included (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Fannie Mae Office of Housing Research, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20004, (202)639-7000, www.ffhsj.com/fairlend/fannie.htm.

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- Authors:** Culhane, D.P., Metraux, S., Hadley, T. **Order #** **8855**
- Title:** **The Impact of Supportive Housing for Homeless People with Severe Mental Illness on the Utilization of the Public Health, Corrections and Emergency Shelter Systems: The New York-New York Initiative.**
- Source:** Washington, DC: Fannie Mae Foundation, 2001. (Report: 62 pages)
- Abstract:** The study reported here examines services use by persons with severe mental illness (SMI) who are formerly homeless before and after being placed into a large supportive housing program in New York City. Administrative data from large public medical, psychiatric, criminal justice, and shelter service providers were used to assess an aggregate level of services demand for pre- and post-placement periods for this study group and for a set of controls. The extent to which reductions in these services are present and can be attributable to a supportive housing placement stand to foster broader insight into both services use patterns among homeless people with SMI and the effectiveness of supportive housing, especially in terms of cost (authors).
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- Authors:** Dail, P.W. **Order #** **8738**
- Title:** **Introduction to the Symposium on Homelessness.**
- Source:** Policy Studies Journal 28(2): 331-337, 2000. (Journal Article: 7 pages)
- Abstract:** This article provides an introduction to a special journal section on homelessness. The author provides a brief overview of the dimensions of the problem of homelessness and the policy response to the problem. An overview of the articles included in the symposium are included.
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- Authors:** Del Vecchio, P., Fricks, L., Johnson, J.R. **Order #** **8879**
- Title:** **Issues of Daily Living for Persons with Mental Illness.**
- Source:** Psychiatric Rehabilitation Skills 4(3): 410-423, 2000. (Journal Article: 14 pages)
- Abstract:** The essential elements of well-being and health include an adequate income from meaningful employment, healthful diet, comfortable and safe housing, and good health. Well-being also includes being able to improve one's life through education and the building of good relationships. The absence of these elements is faced by people who have experienced mental illness, and thus, in addition to being challenged by the illness, they are also challenged by the social consequences. This article elaborated on these issues and the difficulties faced by people with mental illness. The authors state that the impact of poverty, homelessness, inadequate and unsafe housing, low quality or no physical health care, and lack of or interrupted education and unemployment on the lives of mental health consumers/survivors is incalculable. These social consequences are the "side effects" which result from the inadequate system of care for persons with mental illness (authors).
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- Authors:** Dennis, D.L., Buckner, J.C., Lipton, F.R., Levine, I.S. **Order #** **1251**
- Title:** **A Decade of Research and Services for Homeless Mentally Ill Persons: Where Do We Stand?**
- Source:** American Psychologist 46(11): 1129-1138, 1991. (Journal Article: 10 pages)
- Abstract:** Over the past decade, researchers have documented the range of needs and devised new methods for increasing our understanding of homeless individuals with serious mental illnesses. Clinicians have developed an appreciation of the difficulty and complexity of effectively treating this population, and policymakers have become increasingly aware of the barriers to developing services and housing. In this article, the progress-to-date in research, the evolution of new service approaches, and the development of federal, state, and local policies to meet the needs of homeless individuals with mental illnesses are assessed. The many challenges that remain are also considered (authors).

Authors: Dennis, D.L., Oakley, D.A. **Order #** 6445

Title: HUD's Response to Homelessness Among People Who Have Serious Mental Illnesses: Analysis and Next Steps.

Source: Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1996. (Report: 38 pages)

Abstract: The authors review the factors contributing to homelessness among people with serious mental illnesses and HUD's response to this crisis from a historical context. Examples of how state or local mental health agencies, housing authorities, and private housing developers have used HUD programs to meet the needs of persons with serious mental illnesses, especially those who are homeless, are provided. The authors examine some of the critical issues in getting and keeping safe, affordable housing with access to treatment and other supports and services. Other topics examined include: the role of housing in mental health policy; Section 8 rental assistance; Section 811; McKinney Act programs; strategic planning and the continuum of care; establishing guiding policies; combating housing discrimination; improving existing programs; and replacing lost affordable housing. AVAILABLE FROM: Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, www.hud.gov.

Authors: Dennis, D.L., Steadman, H.J., Coccozza, J.J. **Order #** 8707

Title: The Impact of Federal Systems Integration Initiatives on Services for Mentally Ill Homeless Persons.

Source: Mental Health Services Research 2(3): 164-174, 2000. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: Nearly everyone writing on homelessness over the past 15 years has called for comprehensive integrated systems of care to address the multiple and complex needs of people who become homeless, especially those with mental illnesses. The purposes of this article are fourfold: to clarify the distinction between services integration and systems integration; to map the evolution of federal programs to demonstrate that most of these really have been focused on services integration rather than systems integration; to assess the extent that data from these programs supports the idea of systems integration; and to show how the ACCESS demonstration for persons who are homeless and have mental illnesses is likely to provide answers that prior programs have not. The authors state that without these new data, systems integration, as one solution to the problem of homelessness, remains a theory without empirical evidence, albeit a theory with persuasive conceptual underpinnings (authors).

Authors: DeVos, M.R. **Order #** 11634

Title: Ending Homelessness: Maine's Strategic Plan.

Source: Augusta, ME: Maine State Housing Authority, 2002. (Report: 46 pages)

Abstract: This plan calls for the state of Maine to make reducing homelessness a priority, better coordinate the services offered to people who are homeless by different state agencies, and find efficiencies in how those services are delivered so more can be accomplished without spending more money. This plan will focus energies to emergency shelters because that is where service providers can meet with clients and potential clients. Struggling with addiction and mental illnesses are two of the main factors that lead to homelessness. The plan will help to focus improvements in treatment programs for those people dealing with addictions and mental illnesses. The plan will not promote the creation of more shelters, it will try to address the issues surrounding why people become homeless and how to aid those people at risk of becoming homeless. AVAILABLE FROM: Maine State Housing Authority, 353 Water Street, Augusta, ME 04330-4633, (800)452-4668, <http://www.mainehousing.org/homeless.html>.

Authors: Dolbeare, C. **Order #** **8252**

Title: **Out of Reach: The Gap Between Housing Costs and Income of Poor People in the United States.**

Source: Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 1999. (Report: 14 pages)

Abstract: Millions of households in the U.S. cannot afford to pay for decent housing. This document was produced in an effort to provide information to policymakers and advocates on the extent of the affordability problem. It contains income and rental housing cost data for the fifty states and District of Columbia by state, metropolitan area, and county or, in the case of New England, town. For each, it calculates the income that renter households need to afford rental housing and estimates how many of these households cannot afford to pay the Fair Market Rent (FMR). It also calculates what they would need to earn to pay the rent and keep their housing cost at 30 percent of their income, the generally accepted standard for affordability established by Congress and HUD. AVAILABLE FROM: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 1012 14th St. NW, Ste. 610, Washington, DC 20005. (202) 662-1530. [Http://www.nlihc.org](http://www.nlihc.org)

Authors: Dolbeare, C.N., Crowley, S. **Order #** **11546**

Title: **Changing Priorities: The Federal Budget and Housing Assistance 1976-2007.**

Source: Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2002. (Report: 22 pages)

Abstract: This report provides an overview of actual budget trends from fiscal year 1976 through fiscal year 2000 and estimated changes from 2001 through 2006, as measured in inflation-adjusted dollars. Despite increases in funding for HUD programs for the last three years, an overview of budget trends shows that this nation's investment in HUD and low income housing programs has declined dramatically during the last quarter century. The analysis sets HUD's budget as well as the low income housing assistance budget category in the context of the total federal budget, covering both budget authority, or the authorized amount of obligations in each year regardless of when the spending occurs, and outlays, or actual spending in each year. It then looks at subsidized housing as a proportion of HUD budget authority, showing separately the impact of renewing expiring contracts. For the years 1977-2000, the additional commitments for HUD-subsidized units is shown. Finally, spending trends for a number of major HUD programs are addressed (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 1012 Fourteenth Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20005, (202)662-1530, info@nlihc.org, <http://www.nlihc.org/pubs/changingpriorities.pdf>

Authors: Drake, R.E., Wallach, M.A. **Order #** **8109**

Title: **Homelessness and Mental Illness: A Story of Failure.**

Source: Psychiatric Services 50(5): 589, 1999. (Journal Article: 1 pages)

Abstract: This editorial comments on the failure of public policies to address the needs of homeless people with mental illnesses, and those with mental illnesses in general. Topics briefly discussed include deinstitutionalization, systems and services integration, and managed care.

Authors: Early, D.W. **Order #** **8078**

Title: **The Role of Subsidized Housing in Reducing Homelessness: An Empirical Investigation Using Micro-Data.**

Source: Journal of Policy Analysis and Management 17(4): 687-696, 1998. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: This article combined data from the American Housing Survey with a survey of homeless individuals to estimate the effectiveness of subsidized housing in reducing homelessness. The results indicate that subsidized housing has not targeted those most at risk of being homeless. The author states a simple expansion of existing housing programs will have little effect on the number of homeless people (author).

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- Authors:** Edgar, E., O'Hara, A., Smith, B., Zovistoski, A. **Order #** **8087**
- Title:** **Priced Out in 1998: The Housing Crisis for People with Disabilities.**
- Source:** Boston, MA: Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., and the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities Housing Task Force, 1999. (Report: 48 pages)
- Abstract:** The report examines the housing crisis for people with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI). The report uses the federal housing affordability standard for very low income households, which suggests that no more than 30% of monthly income should be spent on housing. In 1998 the federal SSI program provided an individual with a disability a monthly income of \$494. Based on that figure, the authors document that in every state and major housing market area people with disabilities receiving SSI benefits were "priced out" of the market -- unable to afford a modest efficiency or one-bedroom apartment. The authors recommend that federal, state, and local policymakers refocus their housing policies, programs, and resources to ensure that people with disabilities do not continue to be "priced out" of the housing market. AVAILABLE FROM: The Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., One Center Plaza, Suite 310, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 742-5657, http://www.c-c-d.org/priced_out_in_1998.htm
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- Authors:** Emery, B.D. **Order #** **11217**
- Title:** **State of the States: Services for Persons Who are Homeless and Mentally Ill.**
- Source:** Alexandria, VA: National Technical Assistance Center for State Mental Health Planning, 2001. (Report: 22 pages)
- Abstract:** This report summarizes State efforts to develop, fund, and document services for persons with mental illness who are homeless or at risk for homelessness. It is based on data collected from 45 of the 55 States and Territories. This report explores the availability of State mental health system programs for persons who are mentally ill and homeless, or at risk of homelessness, that are funded by sources other than the federal Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) Program. The report also identifies a variety of collaborative initiatives (author). AVAILABLE FROM: National Technical Assistance Center for State Mental Health Planning, 66 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 302, Alexandria, VA 22314, (703) 739-9333, <http://www.nasmhpd.org/ntac/reports/HomelessWeb.PDF>.
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- Authors:** Federal Task Force on Homelessness and Severe Mental Illness. **Order #** **1350**
- Title:** **Outcasts on Main Street: Report of the Federal Task Force on Homelessness and Severe Mental Illness.**
- Source:** Washington, DC: Interagency Council on the Homeless, 1992. (Report: 91 pages)
- Abstract:** Representatives from all major federal departments whose policies and programs directly affect the homeless population with serious mental illnesses met over an 18-month period and issued this report to the Interagency Council on the Homeless. The authors present a plan of action that they believe reflects a vital first step toward ending homelessness among people with serious mental illness. The report: (1) outlines fundamental principles and the essential components of an integrated and comprehensive system of care for homeless people with serious mental illness; (2) identifies immediate action steps and more long-term systemic measures that federal departments can take to facilitate state and local efforts; (3) proposes new opportunities for states and communities to develop, test, and improve the organization, financing, and delivery of a wide range of essential services for homeless people with severe mental illnesses; and (4) recommends steps that state and local organizations can take to respond more appropriately to the needs of homeless people with serious mental illnesses. AVAILABLE FROM: The National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (800) 444-7415, www.nrchmi.com. (FREE)

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- Authors:** Fosburg, L.B., Dennis, D.L. (eds.). **Order #** **8292**
- Title:** **Practical Lessons: The 1998 National Symposium on Homelessness Research.**
- Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999. (Report: 437 pages)
- Abstract:** Practical Lessons is the result of the National Symposium on Homelessness Research: What Works? This symposium was held on October 29-30, 1998 and was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The goal of this meeting was to examine the current state and future direction of research and evaluation. In addition, assistance was provided to policymakers and service providers in the development, implementation, and monitoring of housing and services that can more effectively serve the homeless population. Practical Lessons includes the revised editions of thirteen papers presented at the meeting by nationally recognized faculty. The topics addressed include prevention, special populations, clinical interventions, systems integration, case management, transitional services, permanent housing and employment, and consumer involvement. AVAILABLE FROM: HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026, 1-800-245-2691, www.huduser.org.
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- Authors:** Freeman, L. **Order #** **11350**
- Title:** **America's Affordable Housing Crisis: A Contract Unfilled.**
- Source:** American Journal of Public Health: 92(5): 709-712, 2002. (Journal Article: 4 pages)
- Abstract:** This commentary from the American Journal of Public Health argues that for many poor Americans, having a decent home and suitable living environment remains a dream. This lack of adequate housing is not only a burden for many of the poor, but it is harmful to the larger society as well, because of the adverse effects of inadequate housing on public health. Not only is the failure to provide adequate housing shortsighted from a policy perspective, but it is also a failure to live up to societal obligations. There is a societal obligation to meet the housing needs of everyone, including the most disadvantaged. Housing assistance must become a federally-funded entitlement (author).
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- Authors:** Gateway House. **Order #** **11468**
- Title:** **Homelessness in Delaware: Solutions to Eliminate Chronic Homelessness.**
- Source:** Wilmington, DE: Gateway House, 2001. (Report: 13 pages)
- Abstract:** This survey on homelessness in Delaware reveals that the demand for shelter and support exceeds the supply. Despite the booming economy of the past decade, homelessness dramatically increased through the mid-nineties and has leveled off at those higher numbers. These facts, along with the current economic downturn, clearly suggest that the imperative to eliminate homelessness is stronger than ever. Because homelessness is a problem that negatively impacts the quality of life for everyone in Delaware, everyone needs to be part of the solution. It is hoped that these findings will prove useful to all who design and implement programs that serve Delaware's homeless (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Gateway House, 121 North Poplar Street, Wilmington, DE, 19801, (302)571-8885, www.gatewayhouse.ws.
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- Authors:** Glover, R.W., Gustafson, J. S. **Order #** **10164**
- Title:** **National Dialogue on Co-Occurring Mental Health and Substance Abuse Disorders.**
- Source:** Washington, DC: National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors, 1998. (Report: 50 pages)
- Abstract:** This report is a result of The National Dialogue on Co-Occurring Mental Health and Substance Abuse Disorders held in Washington, DC in June 1998. The event was co-sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors

(NASMHPD) and the National Association of the State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD). Invited participants included state mental health commissioners and alcohol and drug abuse directors, expert panelists, and federal officials. Their extensive, collective experience framed the groups' discussions and shaped recommendations for systems change. AVAILABLE FROM: National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors, <http://www.omh.state.ny.us/omhweb/Dualdiag/dualdiag.htm>, OR http://www.dualdiagnosis.org/library/national_dialogue/

Authors: Goldfinger, S.M., Susser, E., Roche, B.A., Berkman, A. **Order #** 7254

Title: **HIV, Homelessness, and Serious Mental Illness: Implications for Policy and Practice.**

Source: Washington, DC: Center for Mental Health Services, 1998. (Report: 40 pages)

Abstract: This paper provides an overview of available epidemiological data, reviews the literature on the interface between HIV/AIDS, homelessness, and mental illness, and explores what is known about sexuality and high-risk behaviors in this population. It examines risk reduction programs that have been developed and implemented with homeless people who have serious mental illnesses. Finally, it makes recommendations for appropriate public policy and future research directions (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: The National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, Policy Research Associates, Inc., 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, 800-444-7415, www.nrchmi.com. (FREE)

Authors: Goldman, H.H. **Order #** 8112

Title: **The Obligation of Mental Health Services to the Least Well Off.**

Source: Psychiatric Services 50(5): 659-663, 1999. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

Abstract: In this article, the author examines the key service demonstration programs and public mental health policy changes of the past 20 years in light of society's obligation to the least well off. Despite a variety of policy threats to the priority accorded this population in the 1980s, the focus on the least well off has been sustained. The author states that the mental health field could do a much better job, however, in implementing the lessons learned from service demonstration programs. Recent changes in managed care and social welfare policies also challenge the field's commitment to the least well off. The authors concludes that the rise in consumerism and self-advocacy has sounded a more optimistic note from a population determined to no longer be least well off (author).

Authors: Goldman, H.H., Ganju, V., Drake, R.E., Gorman, P., Hogan, M., Hyde, P.S., Morgan, O. **Order #** 11243

Title: **Policy Implications for Implementing Evidence-Based Practices.**

Source: Psychiatric Services 52(12): 1591-1597, 2001. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: The authors describe the policy and administrative-practice implications of implementing evidence-based services, particularly in public-sector settings. They review the observations of the contributors to the evidence-based practices series published throughout 2001 in Psychiatric Services. Quality and accountability have become the watchwords of health and mental health services; evidence-based practices are a means to both ends. If the objective of accountable, high-quality services is to be achieved by implementing evidence-based practices, the right incentives must be put in place, and systematic barriers must be overcome. The authors use the framework from the U.S. Surgeon General's 1999 report on mental health to describe eight courses of action for addressing the gap between science and practice: continue to build the science base; overcome stigma; improve public awareness of effective treatments; ensure the supply of mental health services and providers; ensure delivery of state-of-the-art treatments; tailor treatment to age, sex, race, and culture; facilitate entry into treatment; and reduce financial barriers to treatment (authors).

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- Authors:** Gounis, K. **Order #** 2544
- Title:** **The Domestication of Homelessness: The Politics of Space and Time in New York Shelters.**
- Source:** New York, NY: Columbia University, 1993. (Dissertation/Thesis: 220 pages)
- Abstract:** This dissertation examines the development of the shelter system for homeless men in New York City. It is based on the author's exposure to a number of research projects that over a period of approximately six years provided access to the New York shelter system. Although emergency shelters have been the most comprehensive and enduring response to homelessness in the United States, the author suggests that shelters have emerged as a hybrid between a degraded type of public housing: and a new form of "institutionalization." The author provides an ethnographically-based description of daily life in a number of New York City shelters for homeless men. The author discusses how shelter dependency emerges from the strict daily routines and rules and regulations of shelter life which appear to provide a certain amount of security for the residents that they are unable to receive out on the street (author).
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- Authors:** Gupta, G.R. **Order #** 3237
- Title:** **Homelessness and Mental Disorder: Policy Considerations.**
- Source:** Journal of Social Distress and the Homeless 4(1): 33-42, 1995. (Journal Article: 10 pages)
- Abstract:** This article presents an account of factors associated with homelessness. It suggests that the causes of homelessness are varied and complex. According to the author, attributing homelessness solely to problems of housing, drug addiction, or mental disorders does not allow a comprehensive view of what is involved in becoming and remaining homeless. This discussion considers the loss of employment and income as significant variables involved in homelessness. A review of recent research suggests that homelessness at least partly reflects changing cultural meanings and social bonds (author).
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- Authors:** Hambrick, R.S., Johnson, G.T. **Order #** 7814
- Title:** **The Future of Homelessness.**
- Source:** Society 35(6): 28-37, 1998. (Journal Article: 10 pages)
- Abstract:** This article is based on interviews and observations in more than 20 cities and localities around the country and on the increasing literature and data about the homeless problem. Three scenarios are presented in the present tense even though the time frame is 10 to 20 years hence. The scenarios are not intended to be mutually exclusive; parts of each could occur simultaneously. The authors state that the scenarios are both plausible and thought-provoking, with some elements assuming no change in public policy and some elements built around specific policy interventions. The authors offer commentary and suggestions for public policy (authors).
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- Authors:** Hoch, C. **Order #** 8808
- Title:** **Sheltering the Homeless in the US: Social Improvement and the Continuum of Care.**
- Source:** Housing Studies 15(6): 865-876, 2000. (Journal Article: 12 pages)
- Abstract:** The authors states the homeless problem now enjoys a settled if marginal place in U.S. domestic policy. Programs to treat and remedy the homeless problem have found acceptance integrated within a "continuum of care". Current ideas about the homeless problem and its solution emphasize social improvement for the poor--a solution that empirical research does not support. The overemphasis on versions of social dependence as the problem has encouraged the use of shelters and social programs to change individual households rather than improvement of the kind and amounts of low-rent housing in mixed residential communities. Providing supportive housing to remedy the privations of the poor does make good sense, but mainly if organized to strengthen social reciprocity among households in affordable and relatively diverse residential communities. This requires social investment

and innovative design and use of affordable housing alternatives. A case study of a non-profit Single Room Occupancy provides an example (authors).

Authors: Holmes, P.F. **Order #** **8850**

Title: **Portrait of Homelessness.**

Source: Pittsburgh, PA: Dorrance Publishing Co., Inc., 1997 (Book: 95 pages)

Abstract: This book provides an overview of literature on homelessness and describes the participant-observation model of homelessness, which emphasizes the experience of homelessness from the perspective of those on the street. The book also provides the findings of a participant-observation study conducted by the author. AVAILABLE FROM: Dorrance Publishing Co., Inc., Book Order Department, 643 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15222, (800) 788-7654. (COST: \$9.00)

Authors: Hombs, M. E. **Order #** **2882**

Title: **American Homelessness: A Reference Handbook.**

Source: Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 1994. (Book: 275 pages)

Abstract: This book begins with an overview of homelessness and a chronology of events in contemporary homelessness. It features a chapter of facts and statistics focusing on the latest data known about the homeless population. In addition, federal legislation and programs, including the proposed restructuring of the McKinney Act, are reviewed as well as significant court cases and decisions. The book also contains a directory of organizations, associations and government agencies concerning homelessness and an extensive bibliography. AVAILABLE FROM: ABC-CLIO, 130 Cremona Drive, P.O. Box 1911, Santa Barbara, CA 93117-1911, (805) 968-1911. (COST: \$39.50) (ISBN 0-87436-725-5).

Authors: Hombs, M.E. **Order #** **11229**

Title: **American Homelessness: Third Edition.**

Source: Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, Inc., 2001. (Book: 299 pages)

Abstract: This book offers a fresh look at a persistent problem that is often accepted by the American public as part of the social fabric. The book examines the growth of homelessness in the United States since 1980, and covers the renewed interest in solving the problem at both federal and local levels. This edition details the recent passage of laws to regulate homeless people in public; looks at the record amounts of federal funding designated to fighting the problem; examines housing and health issues associated with homelessness as well as state problems and policies; examines other western countries for comparable statistics; makes available critical resources not easily accessed; and provides unique coverage--history, chronology, biographies and events, facts and statistics, print and nonprint materials, all in one place.

Authors: Homeless Needs Assessment Project. **Order #** **11986**

Title: **Facing Homelessness: A Study of Homelessness in Chicago & the Suburbs.**

Source: Chicago, IL: Regional Roundtable on Homelessness, 2002. (Report: 16 pages)

Abstract: This report provides the most comprehensive data on the area's homeless populations, provides critical new regional data, and is unique in that it compiles information from people who are homeless, providers, and people at risk of homelessness. This report offers policymakers and practitioners valuable information to guide them in developing programs that prevent first-time and repeat spells of homelessness as well as ameliorate the effects of homelessness. This research will also help local officials guide the allocation of public and private sector resources to areas of greatest need (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Regional Roundtable on Homelessness, 208 South LaSalle Street, Suite 1818, Chicago, IL 60604, (312) 660-1349.

Authors: Homelessness Information Exchange and the National Coalition for the Homeless. **Order #** **2538**

Title: **The Essential Reference on Homelessness: A Fully Annotated Bibliography.**

Source: Washington, DC: Homelessness Information Exchange/ National Coalition for the Homeless, 1994. (Bibliography: 448 pages)

Abstract: This annotated bibliography provides references and abstracts on everything from child education, mental health policy, fair housing, and homelessness prevention, to legal issues, budget reviews, self-advocacy, and single room occupancy hotels (SROs). With over 860 entries, the bibliography includes many local, lesser known studies -- reports that often present the most current and direct glimpse of homelessness as it is evidenced in American communities. These consist of state and local coalition and government reports, local surveys, program manuals, advocacy and organizing guides, local assessment reports, evaluations, and planning documents. Also included are many reports of national organizations that monitor trends in poverty, housing employment, the status of children, welfare reform, and federal and state priorities on numerous related issues. The bibliography is indexed by both state and subject (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: National Coalition for the Homeless, 1012 14th Street NW, #600, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 737-6444, www.nationalhomeless.com.

Authors: Hopper, K. and Baumohl, J. **Order #** **2725**

Title: **Held in Abeyance.**

Source: American Behavioral Scientist 37(4): 522-552, 1994. (Journal Article: 30 pages)

Abstract: This article reviews historic and current policy initiatives developed in response to homelessness. According to the authors, the makeshift character of contemporary relief efforts is not a new problem. Well into the Great Depression, at a time when the legitimacy of relief was hardly in question, local efforts to assist the homeless poor from New York to California were characterized by a "philosophy of temporariness." The article also suggests reasons for advocate's complicity in the stopgap nature of contemporary relief for the homeless population (authors).

Authors: Hopper, K., Jost, J., Hay, T., Welber, S., Haugland, G. **Order #** **6754**

Title: **Homelessness, Severe Mental Illness, and the Institutional Circuit.**

Source: Psychiatric Services 48(5): 659-665, 1997. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: The authors address the complementary role of supply factors, arguing that "solutions" to residential instability -- typically, a series of institutional placements alternating with shelter stays -- effectively perpetuate homelessness among some persons with severe mental illness. Thirty-six consecutive applicants for shelter in Westchester County, N.Y., in the first half of 1995 who were judged to be severely mentally ill by intake workers were interviewed using a modified life chart format. Detailed narrative histories were constructed and reviewed with study participants. Results show 20 of the 36 subjects had spent a mean of 59% of the last five years in institutions and shelters. Analysis of the residential histories of the 36 subjects revealed that shelters functioned in four distinctive ways in their lives: (1) as part of a more extended institutional circuit; (2) as a temporary source of transitional housing; (3) as a surrogate for exhausted support from kin; and (4) as a haphazard resource in essentially nomadic lives. The first pattern dominated in this group. The authors conclude that shelters and other custodial institutions have acquired hybrid functions that effectively substitute for more stable and appropriate housing for some persons with serious mental illness (authors).

Authors: Housing Assistance Council. **Order #** 11545

Title: Continuum of Care Best Practices: Comprehensive Homeless Planning in Rural America.

Source: Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council, 2002. (Report: 60 pages)

Abstract: This publication describes rural partnerships formed under the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Continuum of Care system, which encourages links among local organizations and government agencies to provide a full range of services to homeless individuals and families. According to this report, rural areas can successfully plan and implement coordinated shelter and service programs for homeless residents. This report describes four of these success stories, showing how rural places have made it possible for people to access whatever support they need as they move from homelessness to shelter to permanent housing. Each of the four case studies in the report covers a different type of continuum. Cattaraugus County, N.Y. has a strictly local system. A six-county partnership in northwest Alabama exemplifies a regional approach. Rural Arizona's plan illustrates a statewide approach with a specific focus on rural areas, while Ohio has developed a broader statewide continuum of care. AVAILABLE FROM: Housing Assistance Council, 1025 Vermont Ave., N.W., Suite 606, Washington, DC 20005, (202)842-8600, hac@ruralhome.org, <http://www.ruralhome.org/pubs/hsganalysis/continua.pdf>

Authors: Indianapolis Housing Task Force. **Order #** 11463

Title: The Blueprint to End Homelessness in Indianapolis.

Source: Indianapolis, IN: Indianapolis Housing Task Force, 2002. (Report: 52 pages)

Abstract: Indianapolis unveiled its much-anticipated 10-year plan, "The Blueprint to End Homelessness," in a formal ceremony before the Indianapolis Housing Task Force. The plan received vast support from the community with over 300 in attendance, including Mayor Bart Peterson and citizens from every sector of society. Mayor Peterson publicly endorsed the creation of a long-range strategy for ending homelessness with a subcommittee of the City's Housing Task Force designated to develop the plan. The resulting goals spotlight a dramatic increase in affordable housing units, with supportive services, targeted for homeless people and those most vulnerable to becoming homeless over the first five years. Linked strategies include a neighborhood-based prevention initiative, increased support services for people already housed, outreach programs, employment services, and designating an accountable lead entity to move the Blueprint forward. AVAILABLE FROM: Indianapolis Housing Task Force, <http://www.indygov.org/dmd/housing/htf.htm>, (317) 327-5132.

Authors: Interagency Council on the Homeless. **Order #** 1285

Title: Reaching Out: A Guide for Service Providers.

Source: Washington, DC: Interagency Council on the Homeless, 1991. (Report: 40 pages)

Abstract: This is a practical, hands-on guide designed to help service providers: (1) understand the characteristics and service needs of homeless persons who live in a wide range of public settings; (2) plan and administer a local outreach effort; and (3) explore innovative strategies to provide outreach and other needed services. AVAILABLE FROM: National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, Policy Research Associates, Inc., 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY, 12054, (800) 444-7415, www.nrchmi.com. (FREE).

Authors: Interagency Council on the Homeless. **Order #** 1979

Title: Federal Programs To Help Homeless People.

Source: Washington, DC: The Interagency Council on the Homeless, 1993. (Report: 99 pages)

Abstract: This publication contains information on federal programs and activities that can be used to help the homeless population. It is an update of a 1991 report of the same name. These programs fall into a number of distinct

categories: targeted homeless assistance programs created under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and its amendments; non-McKinney Act programs that may include homeless populations in their targeted audience; and other "mainstream" programs tailored to help those who need assistance (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Interagency Council on the Homeless, 451 7th Street SW, Suite 2100, Washington, DC 20410, (202)708-4663, www.ich.gov.

Authors: Interagency Council on the Homeless. **Order #** 2404

Title: **Priority: Home! The Federal Plan to Break the Cycle of Homelessness.**

Source: Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1994. (Report: 126 pages)

Abstract: In May of 1993 President Clinton signed an Executive Order directing the 17 federal agencies that make up the Interagency Council on the Homeless (ICH) to prepare "a single coordinated Federal Plan for breaking the cycle of existing homelessness and for preventing future homelessness." A product of that effort, this document describes the changing nature of homelessness in the United States, briefly reviews the characteristics of the homeless population, and goes on to sketch the causes and outline the scale of the problem. It then turns to a concise history of programs mounted to assist homeless individuals and families in the 1980s. It evaluates those efforts and makes recommendations for new policies and programs to end homelessness. The authors contend that the ultimate answer to homelessness is also the answer to poverty (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, www.hud.gov.

Authors: Interagency Task Force on Homelessness. **Order #** 11543

Title: **Recommendations of the Interagency Task Force on Homelessness.**

Source: Sacramento, CA: Interagency Task Force on Homelessness, 2002. (Report: 103 pages)

Abstract: This report from the California Interagency Task Force on Homelessness includes proposals in the areas of housing, assessment, prevention, integration of programs and services as well as cross-cutting issues. Selected recommendations include: creating a state Council on Homelessness, an Advisory Panel on Homelessness, and a state Office on Homelessness; expanding an existing state agency or create a new one authorized to override local government land-use decisions; expanding the Department of Social Services contracts for the Outpatient Substance Abuse Program for Low-Income Women and Their Children to provide a supportive housing subsidy component for women who successfully complete treatment; and creating a new category of Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Program Certification entitled the Homeless Shelter Program (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Interagency Task Force on Homelessness, 1800 Third Street, P.O. Box 952050, Sacramento, CA 94252-2050, (916) 445-4782, http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/IATF_rpt_homeless.pdf.

Authors: International Downtown Association. **Order #** 9619

Title: **Responses to Panhandling and Homelessness.**

Source: Washington, DC: International Downtown Association, 1994. (Resource Guide: 29 pages)

Abstract: This compilation of programs used to address the important issues of panhandling and homelessness by some members of the International Downtown Association is intended to serve as a resource for all members and to enhance the exchange of information on this topic among the membership. The information from each member organization was compiled into the following format: name of organization with contact person, legal responses to the issues, studies on panhandling and/or homelessness in urban centers, homeless programs/services/partnerships, alternatives to giving on the streets, and other information. Where appropriate, copies of brochures, cards, posters, handouts, or other visual aids are included. This booklet is an initial attempt to collect and present this information in a format that can be updated and used by IDA members and others interested in this topic (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: International Downtown Association, 915 15th Street, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC, 20005, (202)-347-2161, ida@atlantech.net.

Authors: International Downtown Association. **Order #** 8700

Title: Addressing Homelessness: Successful Downtown Partnerships.

Source: Washington, DC: International Downtown Association, 2000. (Report: 55 pages)

Abstract: This report examines partnerships between downtown businesses and human service providers to address the needs of people who are homeless and have serious mental illnesses. The report provides business and service provider organizations with information about partnerships throughout the country, and enables them to determine which approaches are worthy of exploration in their respective cities. Each partnership described in this report is different and should be described as a "work in progress;" each offers ideas for practitioners concerned about how best to address the issue of people with serious mental illnesses living on city streets. AVAILABLE FROM: International Downtown Association, 1250 H Street NW, 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 393-6801, www.ida-downtown.org.

Authors: Jahiel, R.I. **Order #** 1616

Title: Homelessness: A Prevention-Oriented Approach.

Source: Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992. (Book: 409 pages)

Abstract: The material in this book is organized into five parts. The first two parts focus on homeless people and the next two parts on the social environment. Part one, "Homeless People in Their Environment," summarizes current knowledge of homeless people. Part two, "Interventions Directed at Homeless People," draws on the knowledge of the homeless population gained in part one to assess services in relation to needs. Part three, "The Social Context of Homelessness," examines the social factors associated with the rise of homelessness. Part four is entitled "Interventions Directed at the Social Environment." Part five, "Methodology," assesses some critical methodological problems of studies of homelessness. AVAILABLE FROM: John Hopkins University Press, 2715 North Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21218, (410) 516-6900, www.press.jhu.edu.

Authors: Jencks, C. **Order #** 3054

Title: The Homeless.

Source: New York Review: April 21, 1994. (Magazine Article: 8 pages)

Abstract: Because homelessness is both deeply disturbing emotionally and controversial politically, it has inspired a steady flow of books and reports by journalists, political activists and scholars over the past decade. This article reviews seven landmark books concerning homelessness in the United States. The books cover a multitude of issues including: how much homelessness increased during the 1980s; why it increased; and what we can do to reduce it. The books reviewed include: Over the Edge: The Growth of Homelessness in the 1980s by Martha Burt; The Way Home: A New Direction in Social Policy by the New York City Commission on the Homeless; Down and Out in America: The Origins of Homelessness by Peter Rossi; Down on Their Luck: A Study of Homeless Street People by David Snow and Leon Anderson; The Mole People by Jennifer Toth; Checkerboard Square: Culture and Resistance in a Homeless Community by David Wagner; and Rude Awakenings: What the Homeless Crisis Tells Us by Richard White.

Authors: Jencks, C. **Order #** 3187

Title: The Homeless.

Source: Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1994. (Book: 160 pages)

Abstract: In this book, the author examines the standard explanations for homelessness in America including lack of affordable housing and deinstitutionalization of persons with serious mental illnesses. The book begins with a discussion of the various ways of enumerating the homeless population and estimating the increase in

homelessness between 1980 and 1990. Next the social and political changes over the last several decades are examined including: (1) the deinstitutionalization movement; (2) failure to provide alternative housing for many of those individuals who were deinstitutionalized; (3) the crack epidemic; (4) increase in long-term joblessness among working-age men; (5) the declining frequency of marriage among women with children; (6) reductions in cash welfare benefits; and (7) the destruction of skid row. The author contends that changes in the housing market have had less impact on homelessness than many scholars claim. Several practical approaches to helping homeless people are also proposed (author). AVAILABLE FROM: Harvard University Press, 79 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138-9983, 800-405-1619, www.hup.harvard.edu. (COST: \$12.50) (0-674-40596-X)

Authors: Johnsen, M., Samberg, L., Calsyn, R., Blasinsky, M., Landow, W., Goldman, H. **Order #** 7841

Title: **Case Management Models for Persons Who Are Homeless and Mentally Ill: The ACCESS Demonstration Project.**

Source: Community Mental Health Journal 35(4): 325-346, 1999. (Journal Article: 22 pages)

Abstract: This article presents data about case management approaches employed within a quasi-experimental study -- the Center for Mental Health Services' Access to Community Care and Effective Services and Supports (ACCESS) program. The study describes the models and implementation of case management used by the ACCESS programs to determine the extent of variation across the 18 ACCESS sites. The authors review the literature related to assertive community treatment (ACT) and case management. Program description are provided, characterizing similarities and differences and initial results of a study designed to assess how closely these programs adhere to the principles of ACT. The authors conclude by discussing implications of this evaluation for the ACCESS demonstration and other multi-site service and system demonstrations (authors).

Authors: Jones, J.M., Levine, I.S., Rosenberg, A.A. (eds.) **Order #** 2017

Title: **Special Issue: Homelessness.**

Source: American Psychologist 46(11):1105-1264, 1991. (Journal:Entire Issue: 159 pages)

Abstract: This special issue summarizes existing knowledge about homelessness. The collection of articles is intended to summarize what is known about homelessness and what is being done to ameliorate it; to provide direction for researchers, service providers, and policy makers; and to describe the contributions of psychology and psychologists. The issue is divided into three sections: homeless persons with alcohol, drug, and mental disorders; homeless women, children and families; and homelessness, psychology, and public policy (authors).

Authors: Jorgensen, J., Schmook, A. **Order #** 8853

Title: **Offices of Consumer Affairs: A Pathway to Effective Public Mental Health Services.**

Source: Alexandria, VA: National Technical Assistance Center for State Mental Health Planning, 2000. (Manual: 43 pages)

Abstract: In this article, the authors state that one of the most effective strategies for ensuring that consumers have a voice in public mental health policymaking, planning, and service provision is to establish an Office of Consumer Affairs (OCA) within a state mental health agency. Twenty-six states currently have an OCA. This manual is designed to encourage state mental health agencies to establish OCAs, to explain their purpose and functions, and to provide guidance on how to go about creating an office and hiring an OCA director. The manual can also serve as a guidebook for new OCA directors and their staff and provide information for assessing the office's effectiveness. AVAILABLE FROM: National Technical Assistance Center for State Mental Health Planning, 66 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 302, Alexandria, VA 22314, (703) 739-9333, www.nasmhpd.org. (COST: \$10.00).

Authors: Katherine Gale Consulting.

Order # 12083

Title: Holes in the Safety Net: Mainstream Systems and Homelessness.

Source: San Mateo, CA: Charles and Helen Schwab Foundation, 2003. (Report: 28 pages)

Abstract: This report describes the commonly identified barriers to mainstream programs and agencies providing appropriate services to people who are homeless and to those at-risk of becoming homeless. The authors also provide examples of efforts that have been undertaken, or are being initiated at this time, by mainstream agencies or communities to address these barriers. The report also proposes action areas that Charles and Helen Schwab Foundation, in collaboration with other philanthropic organizations, could develop into an initiative on mainstream services. This report is intended as a first phase of general exploration of the potential for philanthropy to impact mainstream service systems and their relationship to homelessness. The authors state that a second phase of more specific research into one or more of the highlighted areas is likely to be necessary or beneficial to launching a funding initiative in this area (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Charles and Helen Schwab Foundation, 1650 S. Amphlett Blvd., San Mateo, CA 94402, (650) 655-2410, www.schwabfoundation.org.

Order # 11314

Authors: Kessler, R., Berglund, P., Bruce, M., Koch, R., Laska, E., Leaf, P., Manderschied, R., Rosenheck, R., Walters, E., Wang, P.

Title: The Prevalence and Correlates of Untreated Serious Mental Illness.

Source: Health Services Research 36(6): 987-1007, 2001. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: This study was developed to identify the number of people in the United States with untreated serious mental illness (SMI) and the reasons for their lack of treatment. The presence of SMI was related to the use of mental health services in the past 12 months. Of the 6.2 percent of respondents who had SMI in the year prior to interview, fewer than 40 percent received stable treatment. Young adults and those living in nonrural areas were more likely to have unmet needs for treatment. The majority of those who received no treatment felt that they did not have an emotional problem requiring treatment. Among those who did recognize this need, 52 percent reported situational barriers, 46 percent reported financial barriers, and 45 percent reported perceived lack of effectiveness as reasons for not seeking treatment. The most commonly reported reason both for failing to seek treatment (72 percent) and for treatment dropout (58 percent) was wanting to solve the problem on their own. The study concluded that although changes in the financing of services are important, they are unlikely by themselves to eradicate unmet need for treatment of SMI. Efforts to increase both self-recognition of need for treatment and the patient centeredness of care also are needed (authors).

Authors: Kewman, D.G.

Order # 11311

Title: Advancing Disability Policy: Opportunities and Obstacles.

Source: Rehabilitation Psychology (46)2: 115-124, 2001. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: This article highlights opportunities for psychologists to advance disability policy. Obstacles discussed include disabling attitudes, lack of knowledge, and financial interests. The article calls for increased involvement of consumers in research design and greater emphasis on research related to social participation and environmental accommodation for persons with a disability. The need for advocacy in promoting adequate research funding and informing policymakers regarding research findings is emphasized. Continued efforts are needed to broaden psychology training to include more content regarding the social and environmental aspects of a disability. Active recruitment into psychology training programs of students with a disability can enhance these efforts. The development of psychological interventions in collaboration with consumer-run organizations is a useful model. Public policies related to reimbursement for services will require continued advocacy (authors).

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- Authors:** Kingdon, D. **Order #** 7983
- Title:** Implications of Social Policy.
- Source:** In Bhugra, D. (ed.), Homelessness and Mental Health. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 267-279, 1996. (Book Chapter: 13 pages)
- Abstract:** This chapter examines the role social and health policy have played as a major part in the causation of homelessness among mentally ill individuals, and its potential to alleviate it. The emphasis is placed on policy in the United Kingdom and the United States. Specific policy areas discussed include: housing; employment and social security; emergency shelters; legislation and the criminal justice system; primary health care; and mental health services.
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- Authors:** Koegel, P. **Order #** 994
- Title:** Through a Different Lens: An Anthropological Perspective on the Homeless Mentally Ill.
- Source:** Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry 16:1-22, 1992. (Journal Article: 22 pages)
- Abstract:** Recent attempts to understand the emergence of a growing population of homeless mentally ill individuals have almost exclusively relied on epidemiological and clinical approaches, the result being an incomplete and even distorted perception of these people and their behavior. This paper describes gaps that currently exist in our understanding of the homeless mentally ill, focusing on the dearth of rich qualitative descriptions of lives in process, the overwhelming preoccupation with pathology and disaffiliation, the failure to view homeless mentally ill individuals in the broader socioeconomic and situational contexts of their daily lives, the absence of a longitudinal perspective, and an over-reliance on self-report as a source of data. Data are offered from an ethnographic examination of the ongoing adaptation of 50 chronically mentally ill homeless adults in the downtown area of Los Angeles to suggest how research using an anthropological perspective can fill some of these gaps. This discussion indicates by extension that anthropological research can provide policy-relevant insights in this critical area and that the study of homelessness and mental illness presents opportunities for anthropologists to pursue a variety of issues relevant to the field (author).
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- Authors:** Kuhn, R., Culhane, D.P. **Order #** 7028
- Title:** Applying Cluster Analysis to Test a Typology of Homelessness by Pattern of Shelter Utilization: Results from the Analysis of Administrative Data.
- Source:** American Journal of Community Psychology 26(2): 207-232, 1998. (Journal Article: 36 pages)
- Abstract:** This article tests a typology of homelessness using administrative data on public shelter use in New York City (1988-1995) and Philadelphia (1991-1995). Cluster analysis was used to produce three groups (transitionally, episodically, and chronically homeless) by number of shelter days and number of shelter episodes. The results showed that the transitionally homeless, who account for approximately 80% of shelter users in both cities, are younger, less likely to have mental health, substance abuse or medical problems, and to overrepresent whites relative to the other clusters. The episodically homeless, who account for 10% of shelter users, are also comparatively young, but are more likely to be non-white, and to have mental health, substance abuse and medical problems. The chronically homeless, who account for 10% of shelter users, tend to be older, non-white, and to have higher levels of mental health, substance abuse and medical problems. Despite their relatively small size, the chronically homeless consume half of the total shelter days. The authors conclude these results to suggest that program planning would benefit from application of this typology, possibly targeting the transitionally homeless with preventive and resettlement assistance, the episodically homeless with transitional housing and residential treatment, and the chronically homeless with supported housing and long-term care programs (authors).

Authors: Lamb, H.R., Bachrach, L. **Order #** 10078

Title: Some Perspectives on Deinstitutionalization.

Source: Psychiatric Services 52(8):1039-1045, 2001. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: In this article, the authors discuss what can be learned from our experience with deinstitutionalization. The deinstitutionalization of mentally ill persons has three components: the release of these individuals from hospitals into the community, their diversion from hospital admission, and the development of alternative community services. The greatest problems have been in creating adequate and accessible community resources. Where community services have been available and comprehensive, most persons with severe mental illness have significantly benefited. On the other hand, there have been unintended consequences of deinstitutionalization -- a new generation of uninstitutionalized persons who have severe mental illness, who are homeless, or who have been criminalized and who present significant challenges to service systems. Among the lessons learned from deinstitutionalization are that successful deinstitutionalization involves more than simply changing the locus of care; that service planning must be tailored to the needs of each individual; that hospital care must be available for those who need it; that services must be culturally relevant; that severely mentally ill persons must be involved in their service planning; that service systems must not be restricted by preconceived ideology; and that continuity of care must be achieved (authors).

Authors: Lamb, H.R., Bachrach, L.L., Kass, F.I. **Order #** 1444

Title: Treating the Homeless Mentally Ill: A Report of the Task Force on the Homeless Mentally Ill.

Source: Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association, 1992. (Book: 315 pages)

Abstract: This book represents a follow-up report to the recommendations in the 1984 American Psychiatric Association Task Force Report, The Homeless Mentally Ill. This book is divided into two sections. In the first section, The Context of Treatment, the authors set the stage for understanding the problems of the homeless mentally ill. This section includes an analytic review of the literature, a discussion of deinstitutionalization, a cross-cultural family perspective, a discussion of why clinicians distance themselves from the homeless mentally ill, and a discussion on training mental health professionals to treat the chronically mentally ill. In the second section, Treatment and Rehabilitation, the authors begin with a discussion of clinical work with the homeless mentally ill and go on to address the crucial issues of mobile outreach teams, therapeutic housing, the need-for-treatment standard in involuntary commitment, clinical case management, the need and treatment of dually-diagnosed patients, medical management, day treatment in a shelter, and rehabilitation (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: American Psychiatric Publishing, Inc., 1000 Wilson Blvd., Suite 1825, Arlington, VA 22209, (800) 368-5777, www.appi.org. (COST: \$11.95)

Authors: Levine, I.S. and Haggard, L. **Order #** 736

Title: Homelessness as a Public Mental Health Problem.

Source: In Rochefort, D.A. (ed.), Mental Health Policy In The United States. New York, NY: Greenwood Press, 1989. (Book Chapter: 18 pages)

Abstract: This chapter provides an overview of research on homelessness and mental illness, focusing specifically on the service needs of the population. After briefly tracing the history of the federal Community Support Program, the authors explain how the community support approach can be adapted to meet the needs of homeless mentally ill persons. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the limitations of the community mental health services model of care, in the absence of low-cost housing.

Authors: Levine, I.S., Rog, D.J. **Order #** 631

Title: Mental Health Services for Homeless Mentally Ill Persons: Federal Initiatives and Current Service Trends.

Source: American Psychologist 45(8):963-968, 1990. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Abstract: This paper begins by briefly defining the target population, followed by an historical overview of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) research efforts concerning this population of homeless persons with serious mental illnesses. Current mental health service trends for homeless individuals who have mental illnesses, with particular emphasis on the two mental health programs established under the McKinney Act are also described. The paper concludes with a discussion of proposed future directions for mental health services and research focused on homeless individuals with mental illnesses (authors).

Authors: Link, B.G., Susser, E., Stueve, A., Phelan, J., Moore, R., Struening, E. **Order #** 2236

Title: Life-Time and Five-Year Prevalence of Homelessness in the United States.

Source: New York, NY: Columbia University, 1993. (Report: 27 pages)

Abstract: This study reports estimates of life-time and five-year prevalence of homelessness among adults. These estimates are based on the results of a survey of adults currently living in households in the 48 contiguous states who were contacted using a random-digit-telephone method. Results indicate that life-time "literal homelessness," meaning sleeping in shelters, abandoned buildings or public areas, was 7.4 percent or 13.5 million people. According to the author, these findings not only suggest that the magnitude of homelessness is much greater than previous studies have indicated, but that the inferences drawn from these studies regarding the causes of homelessness should be reevaluated (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Columbia University, 2960 Broadway, New York, NY 10027, (212)854-1754, www.columbia.edu/cu/newsstand/.

Authors: Massachusetts Housing and Shelter Alliance. **Order #** 11489

Title: Essential Tools for Discharge Planning.

Source: Nashville, TN: National Health Care for the Homeless Council, 2002. (Resource Guide: 250 pages)

Abstract: These materials, developed by the Massachusetts Housing and Shelter Alliance, provide practical models that are replicable in many communities, as well as the major documents on the topic from the national level. Various public and private institutions contribute to homelessness by discharging their wards to the streets or shelters. Ending such practices is an important, current tactic in the struggle to end homelessness itself. The National Health Care for the Homeless Council encourages health care providers and other advocates for people who are homeless to examine the impact of ineffective institutional discharges on homelessness in their own communities and to advocate for policies that will help prevent homelessness. These "Essential Tools for Discharge Planning" will assist in investigating and organizing around these issues (author). AVAILABLE FROM: National Health Care for the Homeless Council, Inc., P.O. Box 60427, Nashville, TN 37206-0427, www.nhchc.org/discharge.

Authors: Mathis, J. **Order #** 11301

Title: Community Integration of Individuals with Disabilities: An Update on Olmstead Implementation.

Source: Journal of Poverty Law and Policy (Nov/Dec): 395-410, 2001. (Journal Article: 16 pages)

Abstract: This article reviews post-Olmstead case law on the boundaries of the Act's integration mandate and discusses arguments that defendants commonly raise on matters other than the merits of the claim, such as the applicability of sovereign immunity. Also briefly discussed are states' progress in implementing the integration mandate based on information recently collected in two nationwide surveys.

Authors: McMurray-Avila, M. **Order #** 10842

Title: Organizing Health Services for Homeless People: A Practical Guide.

Source: Nashville, TN: National Health Care for the Homeless Council, 2001. (Guide: 358 pages)

Abstract: The purpose of this guidebook is to provide an easy reference for communities or groups interested in starting a health care project to serve people who are homeless, by outlining some basic but necessary steps in the process; to assist current Health Care for the Homeless (HCH) projects that want to improve or expand their services, by offering ideas, resources and contacts; and to describe the rationale for the continuing existence of the HCH program. The book may be read in its entirety or used selectively. Divided into six parts, the book addresses the following topics: overview of homelessness; evolution of the HCH Program; developing a framework; service delivery strategies; organizational tools; and maintaining the gains and increasing the impact. AVAILABLE FROM: National Health Care for the Homeless Council, PO Box 60427, Nashville, TN 37206-0427, (615) 226-2292, www.nhchc.org.

Authors: McNulty, J. **Order #** 11728

Title: Testimony Presented to the New Freedom Initiative Commission on Mental Health.

Source: Alexandria, VA: National Alliance for the Mentally Ill, 2002. (Testimony: 9 pages)

Abstract: This testimony was presented to the New Freedom Initiative Commission on Mental Health by the president of the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI) in July 2002. The purpose was to provide information about the current state of treatment and services for people with severe mental illnesses and to offer recommendations for ways these services can be improved.

Authors: McQuiston, H.L., Felix, A., Susser, E.S. **Order #** 11553

Title: Serving Homeless People With Mental Illness.

Source: In Tasman, A., Lieberman, J., Kay, J. (eds.), Psychiatry, Second Edition. London, UK: John Wiley & Sons, In press. (Book Chapter: 23 pages)

Abstract: A broad shift in the American economy away from a manufacturing base combined with related housing shortfalls ushered into the 1980's a social epidemic of homelessness that continues today. It has swept the mentally ill into particular vulnerability and public attention. This chapter reviews the historical evolution of services for people who are homeless with mental illness and describes a resultant model of care, accentuating psychiatry's role (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: John Wiley & Sons, 111 River Street, Hoboken, NJ 07030, (201) 748-6000.

Authors: Meland, Y., Fromer, D., Kemelman, Z., Barak, Y. **Order #** 8659

Title: Working with Mentally Ill Homeless Persons: Should We Respect Their Quest for Anonymity?

Source: Journal of Medical Ethics 26(3): 175-178, 2000. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

Abstract: In recent years, the homeless population has received much attention as authorities attempt to comprehend this phenomenon and offer solutions. When striving to establish relationships with people who are homeless, many problems arise. Communities encounter this dilemma when respecting the right of the mentally ill to dwell neglected in the streets and simultaneously observe their inability to comprehend provisions such as housing, shelter, medical and mental care which contribute to their human dignity. The polarities of autonomy versus involuntary treatment are highlighted when treating the homeless population. The authors discuss these issues in light of case examples(authors).

Authors: Memphis/Shelby County Mayors' Task Force on Homelessness. **Order #** 11547

Title: **Blueprint to Break the Cycle of Homelessness and Prevent Future Homelessness.**

Source: Memphis, TN: Memphis/Shelby County Mayors' Task Force on Homelessness, 2002. (Report: 44 pages)

Abstract: This blueprint was created by a task force assembled in July 2001 and co-chaired by the director of the city's Division of Housing and Community Development and the Memphis Housing Authority, and the director of Shelby County's Community Services. In 2001, Memphis and Shelby County served over 7,000 people in emergency shelters and transitional housing. An additional 9,000 people were turned away, mostly because of a lack of space. The goals outlined in the Blueprint are to: maximize use of mainstream programs by homeless and precariously housed people and providers of services; increase efficiency and coordination of service delivery among service provider organizations; fill gaps in services and housing options for chronically homeless individuals with mental illness and/or chemical dependencies; improve/increase efforts to prevent homelessness; improve coordination and increase involvement of the faith community in developing more comprehensive and effective measures to break the cycle of homelessness and prevent future homelessness; leverage the expertise and resources of the business/corporate community; and address remaining structural barriers to breaking the cycle of homelessness and preventing future homelessness. AVAILABLE FROM: Memphis/Shelby County Mayors' Task Force on Homelessness, <http://www.endhomelessness.org/localplans/memphis.pdf>

Authors: Millennial Housing Commission. **Order #** 11469

Title: **Meeting Our Nation's Housing Challenges.**

Source: Washington, DC: Millennial Housing Commission, 2002. (Report: 130 pages)

Abstract: This report presents facts and figures describing the current state of housing in the US, particularly for low income families; explores why affordable housing is important with relationship to family stability and childhood outcomes, neighborhood quality, household wealth, and economic growth; and offers detailed recommendations to address the nation's housing challenges. While the findings and recommendations obviously reflect the great diversity of philosophy and experience represented, some fundamental precepts are agreed on. First, that housing matters, and second, that there is simply not enough affordable housing (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Millennial Housing Commission, 800 N. Capitol St. NW, Suite 680, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 565-0060, <http://www.mhc.gov/mhcfinal.pdf>.

Authors: Momeni, J. (ed.). **Order #** 6356

Title: **Homelessness in the United States: Data and Issues.**

Source: New York, NY: Praeger Publishers, 1990. (Book: 197 pages)

Abstract: This second of a two-volume series on homelessness in the United States addresses the problem of data collection and specific causes and issues that relate to homelessness. The study focuses upon such critical areas as substance abuse, the housing situation that gives rise to homelessness, homeless children, food sources, and problems of employment. Also included are the difficulties inherent in measuring the extent of homelessness accurately and provide a clearer picture of the homeless population in America by examining both the socioeconomic and demographic correlates and the social-psychiatric dimensions of homelessness. AVAILABLE FROM: Praeger Publishers, c/o Greenwood Publishing Group, 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881, (203) 226-3571, www.greenwood.com.

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- Authors:** Montgomery County Coalition for the Homeless. **Order #** 11466
- Title:** Homelessness in Montgomery County: Beginning to End.
- Source:** Rockville, MD: Montgomery County Coalition for the Homeless, 2002. (Report: 11 pages)
- Abstract:** This report outlines a ten-year plan to end homelessness in Montgomery County, Maryland, including steps such as: develop 100 new housing units per year (2002-2012) for people at 10-20% of the poverty line; partner with discharge planners from correctional facilities to ensure people are not discharged into homelessness and to ensure people are job ready when exiting criminal justice system; develop early warning systems for people at risk of losing housing by working with landlords to contact appropriate agencies prior to eviction and when potential to maintain housing may still exist; develop a "housing first" model in the County that moves people directly into housing with supports following; support the mental health community in developing a continuum of housing options for people with mental illness, and; encourage accurate portrayals of the existence and depth of the problem of homelessness in the County by developing relationships with the local media (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Montgomery County Coalition for the Homeless, 600B East Gude Drive, Rockville, MD 20850, (301)217-0314, <http://www.mcch.net/localplan.pdf>.
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- Authors:** Morrissey, J., Levine, I. **Order #** 419
- Title:** Researchers Discuss Latest Findings, Examine Needs of Homeless Mentally Ill Persons.
- Source:** Hospital and Community Psychiatry 38(8):811-812, 1987. (Journal Article: 2 pages)
- Abstract:** This brief report summarizes a July 1986 meeting on the needs of homeless persons with mental illnesses sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). Participants included principal investigators from each of the NIMH-funded research grants, NIMH staff, and 50 other leaders in the field. Four areas of major agreement emerged from the 10 research projects: the population is heterogeneous and has multiple needs; these individuals tend to be long-term residents of their area; a sizeable number have been involved with police or jail systems; and most homeless persons with mental illnesses are willing to accept help, but their perception of needs and priorities often differ from those of providers.
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- Authors:** Mossman, D. **Order #** 6576
- Title:** Deinstitutionalization, Homelessness, and the Myth of Psychiatric Abandonment: A Structural Anthropology Perspective.
- Source:** Social Science and Medicine 44(1): 71-83, 1997. (Journal Article: 13 pages)
- Abstract:** The author contends that many mental health professionals, as well as the general public, believe that the closing of public mental hospitals, "deinstitutionalization"- has caused homelessness, and that problems suffered and caused by homeless people who have mental illness have resulted from American psychiatrists' abandonment of the patients who were once housed in large public mental institutions. According to the author, the abandonment thesis should be regarded as a "myth" or sacred cultural tale that incorporates important themes in late 20th Century American political culture. Once viewed as a myth, psychiatry and society has options that may not have been immediately obvious before -- to question and change their role as agents of social control.
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- Authors:** Mowbray, C.T. **Order #** 453
- Title:** Homeless in America: Myths and Realities.
- Source:** American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 55(1): 4-8, 1985. (Journal Article: 5 pages)
- Abstract:** This article focuses on four common myths about homeless people: (1) people come to shelters and soup kitchens for a free meal and a handout; people are on the street by choice; (2) a large number of homeless people are products of deinstitutionalization; (3) homelessness is a new problem; and (4) the solution to the problem is

money for more shelter beds. The author refutes these myths based on literature reviews, professional experience, and personal research.

Authors: Narrow, W.E., Rae, D.S., Robins, L.N., Regier, D.A. **Order #** 10969

Title: Revised Prevalence Estimates of Mental Disorders in the United States.

Source: Archives of General Psychiatry 59(2): 115-123, 2002. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: Current U.S. mental disorder prevalence estimates have limited usefulness for service planning and are often discrepant. Data on clinical significance from the National Institute of Mental Health Epidemiologic Catchment Area Program (ECA) and the National Comorbidity Survey (NCS) were used to produce revised estimates, for more accurate projections of treatment need and further explication of rate discrepancies. To ascertain the prevalence of clinically significant mental disorders in each survey, responses to questions on life interference from, telling a professional about, or using medication for symptoms were applied to cases meeting symptom criteria in the ECA (n=20861) and NCS (n=8098). A revised national prevalence estimate was made by selecting the lower estimate of the 2 surveys for each diagnostic category, accounting for comorbidity, and combining categories. Using data on clinical significance lowered the past-year prevalence rates of "any disorder" among 18 to 54-year-olds by 17% in the ECA and 32% in the NCS. For adults older than 18 years, the revised estimate for any disorder was 18.5%. Using the clinical significance criterion reduced disparities between estimates in the 2 surveys. Validity of the criterion was supported by associations with disabilities and suicidal behavior. Establishing the clinical significance of disorders in the community is crucial for estimating treatment need. More work should be done in defining and operationalizing clinical significance, and characterizing the utility of clinically significant symptoms in determining treatment need even when some criteria of the disorder are not met. Discrepancies in ECA and NCS results are largely due to methodological differences (authors).

Authors: National Advisory Mental Health Council. **Order #** 1871

Title: Mental Illness in America: A Series of Public Hearings.

Source: Arlington, VA: National Alliance for the Mentally Ill, 1991. (Report: 50 pages)

Abstract: This report summarizes major findings and sets forth the National Advisory Mental Health Council's (NAMHC) recommendations based upon the testimony presented at three national public hearings on Mental Illness in America conducted by the NAMHC in collaboration with the National Mental Health Leadership Forum. These hearings focused respectively on mental illness in rural America, child and adolescent mental disorders, and severe mental illness and homelessness. Five major themes emerged from the testimony and discussion at these hearings: (1) stigma associated with mental illness; (2) biomedical, behavioral, and services research on mental illness; (3) mental health research and service delivery infrastructure; (4) fragmentation of the mental health service delivery system; and (5) effects of cultural factors (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: National Alliance for the Mentally Ill, Colonial Place Three, 2107 Wilson Blvd., Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22201, 800-950-6264, www.nami.org.

Authors: National Alliance to End Homelessness. **Order #** 10339

Title: A Plan: Not a Dream. How to End Homelessness in Ten Years.

Source: Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2000. (Report: 16 pages)

Abstract: The National Alliance to End Homelessness had developed a groundbreaking and ambitious new campaign to engage all of sectors of society in a revitalized effort to confront and overcome homelessness in America. The campaign is the result of a year-long collaborative planning process involving the Alliance's staff, member organizations, and Board, as well as noted national experts on the issue of homelessness. The time has come for the nation to re-commit to ending homelessness rather than continuing to manage it. This requires that we take more effective, pro-active steps to generating the solution. The Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness puts this solution back into the picture. Its goal is nothing less than to end the crisis of homelessness in America within the next ten years (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: National Alliance to End Homelessness: <http://www.naeh.org/pub/index.htm>, (202)638-1526.

Authors: National Alliance to End Homelessness. **Order #** **8640**

Title: **Building a Bridge: Shaping Policy to End Homelessness.**

Source: Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2000. (Report: 43 pages)

Abstract: The National Alliance to End Homelessness has developed a Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness. This Plan sets forth four simultaneous steps that will change the dynamics of homelessness. While the plan will not stop people from losing their housing, it will alter the way in which housing crises are dealt with. This report examines the federal budget and legislative environment and applies the principles set forth in the Ten Year Plan in its examination. The report scrutinizes FY 2001 appropriations, specifically examining discretionary programs, VA/HUD appropriations, and Labor/HHS/Education appropriations, and explores current legislative issues. AVAILABLE FROM: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 1518 K Street, NW Suite 206, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 638-1526, www.endhomelessness.org.

Authors: National Alliance to End Homelessness. **Order #** **11485**

Title: **Ending Homelessness: Making It Happen in Your Community.**

Source: Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2001. (Report: 64 pages)

Abstract: The National Alliance to End Homelessness has developed a Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness. This plan illuminates gaps in current policies and recommends changes needed to prevent homelessness from becoming a permanent fixture in American life. This series of policy papers applies the principles set forth in the Ten-Year Plan to the current Federal budget and legislative environment. Every year, the Congress and the Administration work together to pass appropriations for federal programs including many that help people who are homeless. They also work to initiate or redesign housing, health, income, and other programs and to shape the economic environment through tax policy and other regulations. These policy papers are intended to share information about those measures and their impact on people who are homeless (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 1518 K Street NW, Suite 206, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 638-1526, naeh@naeh.org, <http://www.naeh.org/pol/papers/policymanual01.pdf>.

Authors: National Association of Protection and Advocacy Systems. **Order #** **11849**

Title: **Three-Year Olmstead v L.C. Progress Report.**

Source: Washington, DC: National Association of Protection and Advocacy Systems, 2002. (Report: 16 pages)

Abstract: This report was compiled three years after the Supreme Court issued its decision in Olmstead v L.C. As in past years, NAPAS attempted to measure progress toward compliance with the decision. In the past NAPAS measured state efforts to comply. This time, the NAPAS Progress Report focuses on federal efforts to assist states in complying with the Olmstead v. L.C. decision. The second half of this report, similar to progress reports in past years, identifies some promising state and advocacy efforts (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: National Association of Protection and Advocacy Systems, Training and Advocacy Support Center, 900 Second Street, NE, Suite 211, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 408-9514, <http://www.napas.org>.

Authors: National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors. **Order #** **11366**

Title: **Treatment and Prevention Services for Persons with Alcohol and other Drug Disorders who are Homeless.**

Source: Washington, DC: National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, 2002. (Report: 46 pages)

Abstract: This report examines the State AOD Agency response to the complex problem of homelessness among individuals with alcohol and other drug use disorders. Although there are no systemic requirements to provide services or to capture data regarding treatment targeted to this population, State AOD Agencies are engaged in an impressive array of initiatives and services for the homeless. The report explores the types of treatment most frequently

offered, the range of treatment settings available, the percentage of clients who are homeless admitted to the State treatment systems, the different funding streams tapped to support these efforts, and how data is captured regarding this group. The report concludes that an investment in improved interagency collaboration, management information systems and the dissemination of best practices may help to offset the negative impact of limited resources in the face of increasing demand (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, 808 17th Street NW, Suite 410, Washington, DC 20006
<http://www.nasasad.org/Departments/Research/Homeless41.pdf>

Authors: National Coalition for the Homeless **Order #** **8937**

Title: **The 2001 Directory of National, Statewide, and Local Homeless Advocacy Organizations**

Source: Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2001. (Resource Guide: 30 pages)

Abstract: This alphabetical directory of national, statewide, and local homeless advocacy organizations for 2001 contains names, titles, phone and fax numbers, email, web, and business addresses. AVAILABLE FROM: National Coalition for the Homeless, 1012 14th Street, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005-3471, (202) 737-6445. (COST : \$10.00)

Authors: National Coalition for the Homeless and National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty. **Order #** **10824**

Title: **Illegal to be Homeless: The Criminalization of Homelessness in the United States.**

Source: Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless and National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, 2002. (Report: 270 pages)

Abstract: This report examines local ordinances and police practices that specifically target and limit the rights of people in conditions of homelessness. The report summarizes the results of interviews conducted in 57 cities across the U.S. and Puerto Rico by the Civil Rights Work Group of the National Coalition for the Homeless. The interviews focused on experiences of harassment, arrests, and crimes of hatred and violence perpetrated on individuals because of their condition of homelessness. Interviewees in the survey included people with personal experiences of homelessness, representatives of local and statewide coalitions, and local service providers. Accompanying the survey results are an analysis of criminalization trends across the country, recommendations for responding to the problem, and a collection of summaries of relevant court cases researched by the National Law Center for Homelessness and Poverty. The cases represent the recent history of legal challenges to restrictions on sleeping, camping, sitting or storing property in public places, challenges to laws targeting begging, soliciting, and peddling, challenges to vagrancy and loitering laws, and other related cases. Charts offering comparisons of the types of laws and restrictions effective in various states and the numbers of homeless people, shelter beds, and transitional housing slots as reported in various cities' Consolidated Plans are also included. AVAILABLE FROM: National Coalition for the Homeless, www.nationalhomeless.org/criminalizationrelease.html.

Authors: National Coalition for the Homeless. **Order #** **11487**

Title: **Bringing America Home: The Strategic Plan of the National Coalition for the Homeless. Executive Summary.**

Source: Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2001. (Executive Summary: 49 pages)

Abstract: This publication details the development of a national plan to bring everyone home again, including policy discussions that go beyond advocating person by person for access to needed housing and services. It discusses what other communities are doing to prevent and end homelessness, and how others can replicate them along with effective strategies for creating needed systemic change in communities. AVAILABLE FROM: National Coalition for the Homeless, 1012 Fourteenth Street, NW, #600, Washington, DC 20005-3471, (202)737-6444, info@nationalhomeless.org.

Authors: National Coalition for the Homeless. **Order #** 10410

Title: A Report of Hate Crimes and Violence Against People who are Homeless in the United States in 2000.

Source: Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2000. (Report: 21 pages)

Abstract: This publication presents the known incidence of violence and hate crimes against the homeless population in 2000. A main objective of this report is to educate lawmakers, advocates and the general public about the problem of hate crimes and violence against people who are homeless in order to instigate change and ensure protection of civil rights for everyone, regardless of their economic circumstances or housing status. As part of its mission, National Coalition for the Homeless is committed to creating the systemic and attitudinal changes necessary to end homelessness. A major component of these changes must include the societal guarantee of safety and protection and a commitment by lawmakers to combat violent acts and hate crimes against people who experience homelessness (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: National Coalition for the Homeless, (202)737-6444, www.nationalhomeless.org.

Authors: National Coalition for the Homeless. **Order #** 1954

Title: A Place Called Hopelessness: Shelter Demand in the 90's.

Source: Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 1992. (Report: 41 pages)

Abstract: The National Coalition for the Homeless (NCH) surveyed trends in demand for services related to homelessness. The last time that NCH conducted this type of study was in December of 1989. In this report, NCH examines 19 states from around the country. Every state reported an increase in demand over the past two years, and many of the states report that the largest increases in demand are coming from families with children. Several states reported that state funding cuts combined with federal cuts would have a serious impact on their ability to meet increased demand. AVAILABLE FROM: National Coalition for the Homeless, 1012 14th Street NW, #600, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 737-6444, www.nationalhomeless.org. (COST: \$5.00)

Authors: National Coalition for the Homeless. **Order #** 12082

Title: Who is Homeless?

Source: Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2002. (Fact Sheet: 5 pages)

Abstract: This fact sheet, by the National Coalition for the Homeless, reviews definitions of homelessness and describes the demographic characteristics of persons who experience homelessness. Age, gender, ethnicity and various other factors are discussed. A list of resources for further study is also provided (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: National Coalition for the Homeless, 1012 14th Street, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 737-6444, www.nationalhomeless.org.

Authors: National Coalition for the Homeless. **Order #** 12080

Title: Why Are People Homeless?

Source: Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2002. (Fact Sheet: 7 pages)

Abstract: This fact sheet by the National Coalition for the Homeless, discusses two trends largely responsible for the rise in homelessness over the past 20-25 years: a growing shortage of affordable rental housing and a simultaneous increase in poverty. This fact sheet is an overview of current poverty and housing statistics, as well as additional factors contributing to homelessness. A list of resources is also provided (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: National Coalition for the Homeless 1012 14th Street, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 737-6445, www.nationalhomeless.org.

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- Authors:** National Coalition for the Homeless. **Order #** 12081
- Title:** **How Many People Experience Homelessness?**
- Source:** Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2002. (Fact Sheet: 4 pages)
- Abstract:** This fact sheet, by the National Coalition for the Homeless, discusses the definitions of homelessness, methodologies for counting people who are homeless, recent estimates of homelessness, and estimates of the increase in homelessness over the past two decades. Additional resources for further study are also provided (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: National Coalition for the Homeless, 1012 14th Street, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 737-6444, www.nationalhomelessness.org.
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- Authors:** National Institute of Mental Health. **Order #** 2991
- Title:** **National Public Hearing on Severe Mental Illness and Homelessness.**
- Source:** Chicago, IL: National Institute of Mental Health, 1991. (Testimony: 200 pages)
- Abstract:** This collection of documents contain the testimonies presented at the Public Hearing on Severe Mental Illness and Homelessness held in Chicago, Ill. in September of 1991. The hearing was sponsored by the National Advisory Mental Health Council, the National Mental Health Leadership Forum and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). The testimony covers housing issues, civil commitment, the involvement of homeless people with serious mental illness with the criminal justice system, as well as gaps in the current service delivery system.
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- Authors:** National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. **Order #** 7100
- Title:** **Homelessness.**
- Source:** Alcohol Health and Research World 11(3): 1987. (Journal:Entire Issue: 91 pages)
- Abstract:** This issue is a first attempt by NIAAA to bring together a variety of articles on the subject of the homeless with alcohol problems. Following an overview, the issue begins with articles offering historical insight on the problem and Federal responses to it. Other articles discuss clinical and service-system issues and explore the requirements for providing alcohol-free living environments. The cluster of articles on service delivery offer examples of the realities of treating the homeless alcoholic.
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- Authors:** National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty. **Order #** 6624
- Title:** **Mean Sweeps: A Report on Anti-Homeless Laws, Litigation and Alternatives in 50 United States Cities.**
- Source:** Washington, DC: National Law Center On Homelessness and Poverty, 1996. (Report: 75 pages)
- Abstract:** This report examines the recent growing trend toward the "criminalization" of homelessness in cities across the United States. The authors contend that local government officials have increasingly turned to the criminal justice system as a means of addressing problems associated with homelessness that arise in their communities. Topics discussed include: emergency shelter and transitional housing capacity; available resources; prohibited conduct; enforcement trends; the criminalization of homelessness as public policy; alternatives to criminalization; and selected case law. AVAILABLE FROM: The National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty, 1411 K Street NW, Suite 1400, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 638-2535, www.nlchp.org (COST: \$20.00).

Authors: National Low Income Housing Coalition. **Order #** **11388**

Title: **2002 Advocates' Guide to Housing and Community Development Policy.**

Source: Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2002. (Guide: 135 pages)

Abstract: This year's resource guide represents the work of many national and local advocacy groups. The National Low Income Housing Coalition publishes the Advocate's Guide to Housing and Community Development Policy each year to help keep advocates current on a wide range of issues, programs and tools at play in the world of housing policy, and to serve as a primer for those new to the field. This year's guide consists of updated information on issues described in past editions and new information on issues not covered previously, including housing as an economic stimulus and the role of intermediary organizations in development of affordable housing (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: National Low Income Housing Coalition 1012 Fourteenth Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20005, 202-662-1530, info@nlihc.org, <http://www.nlihc.org/advocates/index.htm>.

Authors: National Low Income Housing Coalition. **Order #** **10880**

Title: **Out of Reach 2001: America's Growing Wage-Rent Disparity.**

Source: Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2001. (Report: 396 pages)

Abstract: Many people know that millions of households in the United States cannot afford to pay for decent housing. Far fewer people know the extent of the affordability problem in their own communities. The National Low Income Housing Coalition produced this publication in an effort to provide this information to policy makers and advocates. Out of Reach contains income and rental housing cost data for the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the territory of Puerto Rico by state, metropolitan area, and county or, in the case of New England, town. For each, it calculates the income that renter households need in order to afford rental housing and estimates how many of these households cannot afford to pay the Fair Market Rent (FMR), and what they would need to earn to pay the rent and keep their housing costs at 30 percent of their income, the generally accepted standard for affordability established by Congress and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: National Low Income Housing Coalition, www.nlihc.org, (202) 662-1530, info@nlihc.org.

Authors: National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness. **Order #** **11968**

Title: **Why Are So Many People with Serious Mental Illnesses Homeless?**

Source: Delmar, NY: The National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, 2003. (Fact Sheet: 2 pages)

Abstract: This fact sheet discusses the over-representation of people with mental illnesses among the homeless population. While only four percent of the U.S population has serious mental illness, five to six times as many people who are homeless have serious mental illness. Statistics are given regarding why the numbers are high, what we know about this population, and what can be done. AVAILABLE FROM: The National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, Policy Research Associates Inc., 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (518) 439-7415, www.nrchmi.com.

Authors: National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness. **Order #** **11969**

Title: **How Can We End Homelessness Among People with Serious Mental Illnesses?**

Source: Delmar, NY: The National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, 2003. (Fact Sheet: 2 pages)

Abstract: This fact sheet outlines what services and practices are effective in ending homelessness for people with serious mental illnesses. Encouraging the adoption of evidence-based practices, establishing partnerships with governments and public agencies, and conducting research are suggested. AVAILABLE FROM: The National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, Policy Research Associates Inc., 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (518) 439-7415, www.nrchmi.com.

Authors: National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness. **Order #** 11967

Title: Who is Homeless?

Source: Delmar, NY: The National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, 2003. (Fact Sheet: 2 pages)

Abstract: This fact sheet discusses the statistical break down of the homeless population into subgroups determined by race, health problems, location, and risk factors. AVAILABLE FROM: The National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, Policy Research Associates Inc., 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (518) 439-7415, www.nrchmi.com.

Authors: National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness. **Order #** 640

Title: National Organizations Concerned with Mental Health, Housing and Homelessness.

Source: Delmar, NY: The National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, 2002. (Directory: 71 pages)

Abstract: This organizational referral list, updated annually, was prepared by the National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness. Included are the names, complete addresses, phone and fax numbers, brief descriptions of services, and contact persons for 135 federal agencies and national organizations that are concerned with housing, mental health treatment and service needs of homeless individuals and families. AVAILABLE FROM: The National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (800) 444-7415, nrc@prainc.com, www.nrchmi.com (FREE).

Authors: National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness. **Order #** 11966

Title: How Many People are Homeless? Why?

Source: Delmar, NY: The National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, 2003. (Fact Sheet: 2 pages)

Abstract: This fact sheet discusses the statistics on how many people are homeless in the United States, based on 1996 reports. Also discussed are both structural and individual risk factors for homelessness, and the relevant statistics for each. AVAILABLE FROM: The National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, Policy Research Associates Inc., 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (518) 439-7415, www.nrchmi.com.

Authors: National Rural Health Association. **Order #** 6943

Title: The Rural Homeless: America's Lost Population.

Source: Washington, DC: National Rural Health Association, 1996. (Monograph: 18 pages)

Abstract: This monograph addresses the growing problem of homelessness among America's rural population. It discusses the difficulty of reporting the true number of rural homeless, causes of homelessness and preventive measures communities can implement. Also addressed are the social, political and economic aspects of homelessness. The monograph presents a portrait of the rural homeless that contrasts with the image of the urban homeless. Other issues explored include defining the dimensions of rural homelessness, available resources, legal and illegal immigration issues, and the need for federal leadership as well as resources from private-public partnerships. AVAILABLE FROM: The National Rural Health Association, Publications Department, One West Armour Blvd., Suite 203, Kansas City, MO 64111, (816) 756-3140, www.nrharural.org. (COST: \$12.00)

Authors:	Newman, S.J.	Order #	10407
Title:	Housing and Mental Illness: A Critical Review of the Literature.		
Source:	Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 2001. (Literature Review: 81 pages)		
Abstract:	This book presents a critical review of the last 25 years of research on the role of housing and neighborhoods in the lives of persons with serious mental illness. Only studies with specific measures of housing and neighborhood attributes are included. This review is similarly limited to research that provides a description of the specific service context of study subjects, particularly the nature and extent of service availability and use. The author found that the majority of the studies suffer from one or more methodological weaknesses. These include unsystematic samples, poor documentation of measures or methods, selectivity bias, and potential endogeneity in key relationships. In addition, a number of the analyses are not grounded in a conceptual framework that can be tested. Further, most studies rely on correctional analysis, which cannot establish causation. As a result much remains unknown. In spite of these weaknesses, some tentative findings can be distilled, as well as hypotheses worth exploring using more rigorous research designs and methods (author). AVAILABLE FROM: The Urban Institute, (202)833-7200, www.urban.org.		
Authors:	Nunez, R.	Order #	10719
Title:	Family Homelessness in New York City: A Case Study.		
Source:	Political Science Quarterly 116(3):367-379, 2001. (Journal Article: 13 pages)		
Abstract:	The Institute for Children and Poverty performed a survey of 350 families, including over 600 children, living in shelters in New York City. What surfaced was not a story of two cities, but of two children—one with a prosperous and bright future, the other with poor health, sporadic education, and little social stability. With a rising number of families becoming homeless over the past twenty years, the latter child's story has become the poverty standard. As New York City approaches welfare time limits, family homelessness is exploding. Today, the city's family shelter system is at capacity. Over 16,000 men, women, and children spend their nights in shelters on a regular basis. This article describes results of the survey, illustrating it with charts and graphs to provide a clearer understanding of the situation at hand.		
Authors:	Office of the President of the United States.	Order #	8921
Title:	New Freedom Initiative.		
Source:	Washington, DC: Office of the President of the United States, 2001. (Report: 28 pages)		
Abstract:	This document sets forth the principles of President George W. Bush's "New Freedom Initiative." This initiative is designed to improve employment opportunities for those with disabilities. It will expand research in and access to assistive and universally designed technologies, further integrate Americans with disabilities into the workforce, and help remove barriers to participation in community life. AVAILABLE FROM: Office of the President of the United States, http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/freedominitiative/freedominitiative.html .		
Authors:	O'Hara, A., Day, S.	Order #	11218
Title:	Olmstead and Supportive Housing: A Vision for the Future.		
Source:	Lawrenceville, NJ: Center for Health Care Strategies, 2001. (Report: 29 pages)		
Abstract:	The Supreme Court's Olmstead v. L.C. decision of 1999 had major implications for consumers, multiple state and federal agencies, and health care providers. This report offers a basic primer on supportive housing, as well as a thorough review of states' current Olmstead planning efforts in this area. The authors hope that this report will help spur more state and local stakeholders to expand community-based supportive housing opportunities for people with disabilities (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: The Center for Health Care Strategies, 1009 Lenox		

Authors: O'Hara, A., Miller, E. **Order #** 9929

Title: **Priced Out in 2000: The Crisis Continues.**

Source: Boston, MA: Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., and the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities Housing Task Force, 2001. (Report: 23 pages)

Abstract: This report updates the information contained in a groundbreaking report, Priced Out in 1998: The Housing Crisis for People with Disabilities. Millions of people with disabilities today stand little chance of having a decent and affordable home of their own. This is particularly true for over three and a half million adults with disabilities who receive federal Supplemental Security Income benefits, which were equal to a monthly income of \$512 in 2000. Because of their severe lack of income, people with disabilities are facing a housing crisis that is getting worse. This report examines the affordability of modest efficiency and one-bedroom housing units for people with disabilities in all 50 states and within each of 2,703 distinct housing market areas of the country defined by the federal government. These are the type of rental units most sought after by single individuals with disabilities who want to establish a home of their own in the community (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: The Technical Assistance Collaborative, One Center Plaza, Suite 310, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 742-5657, info@tacinc.org, <http://www.tacinc.org/hc/POin2000.pdf>

Authors: O'Regan, K.M., Quigley, J.M. **Order #** 8914

Title: **Federal Policy and the Rise of Nonprofit Housing Providers.**

Source: Journal of Housing Research 11(2): 297-317, 2000. (Journal Article: 21 pages)

Abstract: Two federal programs, Low-Income Housing Tax Credit and HOME are now the primary federal housing production programs, and the legislation governing both programs provides explicit support for nonprofit providers of new housing. This article focuses on these two programs to document the change in emphasis, looking at the extent to which resources flow to nonprofit providers. The authors explicate the rationale for this shift and speculate on future federal policy towards nonprofits (authors).

Authors: Pellegrini, R.J., Queirolo, S.S., Monarrez, V.E., Valenzuela, D.M. **Order #** 7158

Title: **Political Identification and Perceptions of Homelessness: Attributed Causality and Attitudes on Public Policy.**

Source: Psychological Reports 80: 1139-1148, 1997. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: This study investigated relationships between political orientation, causal perceptions of poverty, and attitudes toward government programs for the poor. The test sample of 200 men were recruited from introductory psychology classes. In support of hypotheses based on previous research and Weiner's attribution-emotion-action theory, when compared with self-identified Democrats, self-identified Republicans (a) were significantly more inclined to attribute homelessness to internal vs. external factors and (b) expressed significantly less favorable attitudes toward publicly funded programs for the homeless. Sex differences were nonsignificant. Conceptual-empirical and methodological implications are discussed. Limitations on inferences from these data and directions for inquiry into the development of individual differences in political cognitions and public policy attitudes are considered (authors).

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- Authors:** Petrila, J. **Order #** **8852**
- Title:** **Law, the Role of Government and the Future of Public Mental Health.**
- Source:** Alexandria, VA: National Technical Assistance Center for State Mental Health Planning, 2000. (Report: 27 pages)
- Abstract:** The first part of this report reviews mental health law and the role of government in the development and delivery of mental health services over the last 40 years. The second part discusses those issues likely to be at the forefront of mental health law over the next decade: (1) the loss of formal power in the role of the state mental health agency; (2) the law, the role of government, and the characteristics of the mental health system and how these must be considered collectively; and (3) the issue of coercion. AVAILABLE FROM: National Technical Assistance Center for State Mental Health Planning, 66 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 302, Alexandria, VA 22314, (703) 739-9333. (COST: \$10.00)
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- Authors:** Philadelphia Committee to End Homelessness. **Order #** **11465**
- Title:** **Opening the Door to Let the Future In.**
- Source:** Philadelphia, PA: Philadelphia Committee to End Homelessness, 2002. (Report: 32 pages)
- Abstract:** This 10-year plan culminates with the end of homelessness in Philadelphia and the closing of the authoring group's own office in 2010. In preparing this report, both history and geography were examined. Looking at what other communities are doing, and what has and hasn't worked over the years furthered the committee's goal to search for an enduring solution, rather than just the assembly of information. This is an action-oriented, to-the-point report which highlights the research and communicates what must be done to achieve the goal of ending homelessness. The plan's true virtue is in its careful study of other homelessness efforts, including New York's Pathways to Housing program and the Doe Fund's employment and shelter initiative, Ready, Willing & Able. AVAILABLE FROM: Philadelphia Committee to End Homelessness, 802 North Broad Street P.O. Box 15010 Philadelphia, PA. 19130-0010, (215) 232-2300, pceh@juno.com, <http://www.pceh.org/2010plan.pdf>.
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- Authors:** Pitcoff, W., Crowley, S., Dolbeare, C., Schaffer, K. **Order #** **11605**
- Title:** **Rental Housing for America's Poor Families in 2002: Farther Out of Reach Than Ever.**
- Source:** Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2002. (Report: 205 pages)
- Abstract:** This report is a side-by-side comparison of wages and rents in every county, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), combined nonmetropolitan area and state in the United States. Despite the emphasis on homeownership and the marginalization of renters, renter households still make up fully one-third of the households in the United States. For each jurisdiction, the report calculates the amount of money a household must earn in order to afford a rental unit of a range of sizes (0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 bedrooms) at the area's Fair Market Rent (FMR), based on the generally accepted affordability standard of paying no more than 30% of income for housing costs. From these calculations the hourly wage a worker must earn to afford the FMR for a two bedroom home is derived. This figure is the Housing Wage (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 1012 14th Street, NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20005, (202)662-1530, OOR2002@nlihc.org, <http://www.nlihc.org/oor2002>
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- Authors:** Polakow, V., Guillelan, C. **Order #** **10735**
- Title:** **International Perspectives on Homelessness.**
- Source:** Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2001. (Book: 316 pages)
- Abstract:** This book examines the problem of homelessness in all types of nations, from wealthy western cultures to poor undeveloped countries. Each government and culture attends to this worldwide problem differently. This book spans four distinct regions of the globe - Europe, Australia, the Americas, and Africa - and includes eleven countries. The organization of the volume is structured to reflect the scope and magnitude of global homelessness.

By beginning with an analysis of homelessness in some of the wealthiest democracies in Europe, Australia, and the United States - where resources are abundant and the impact of global capitalism on domestic infrastructures is increasingly apparent - the reader is invited to consider the consequences of neoliberal market policies in affluent countries, before shifting to an analysis of such impacts on countries in Latin America and Africa which face a confluence of additional political challenges (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881, www.greenwood.com.

Authors: President's New Freedom Commission on Mental Health. **Order #** 11769

Title: **Interim Report to the President.**

Source: Washington, DC: President's New Freedom Commission of Mental Health, 2002. (Report: 24 pages)

Abstract: President George W. Bush asked the New Freedom Commission in April 2002 to recommend improvements in the U.S. mental health service system for adults with serious mental illness and for children with serious emotional disturbances. He requested a review of both public and private sectors to identify policies that could be implemented by federal, state and local governments to maximize the utility of existing resources, to improve coordination of treatments and services, and to promote successful community integration. The Commission's final report is due in April, 2003. This interim report gives an overview of the current condition of America's mental health service delivery system, which it calls "a shambles." Five areas of need are identified and model programs meeting those needs are highlighted.

Authors: Proscio, T. **Order #** 8673

Title: **Supportive Housing and Its Impact on the Public Health Crisis of Homelessness.**

Source: New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2000. (Report: 40 pages)

Abstract: This report examines the interim results of research done between 1996 and 2000 on more than 250 formerly homeless people living in a supportive housing program at the Canon Kip Community House and the Lyric Hotel in San Francisco as part of the Health, Housing, and Integrated Services Network (HHISN). The report indicates that within 12 months of moving into supportive housing use of emergency rooms dropped by 58%, use of hospital inpatient beds dropped by 57% with a further 20% decline the following year, and use of residential mental health programs virtually disappeared. AVAILABLE FROM: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966.

Authors: Randolph, F., Blasinky, M., Leginski, W., Parker, L.B., Goldman, H.H. **Order #** 6443

Title: **Creating Integrated Service Systems for Homeless Persons With Mental Illness: The ACCESS Program.**

Source: Psychiatric Services 48(3): 369-373, 1997. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

Abstract: The Access to Community Care and Effective Services and Supports (ACCESS) demonstration program was initiated in 1993 by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as part of a national agenda to end homelessness among persons with serious mental illness. Demonstration projects have been established in nine states to develop integrated systems of care. This article provides an overview of the ACCESS program and presents definitions of services integration and systems integration. Evaluating the effectiveness of integration strategies is a critical aspect of the program. The authors describe the evaluation design and the integration strategies being evaluated and summarize findings from a formative evaluation of the project's first two years. The evaluation revealed several problems that were addressed by providing technical assistance. States were helped to articulate a broader mission of addressing system-level barriers, develop an expanded plan, strengthen the authority of interagency councils, involve leaders at the state and agency levels, and develop joint funding strategies (authors).

Authors: Ro, M., Shum, L. **Order #** 11601

Title: **Forgotten Policy: An Examination of Mental Health in the U.S.**

Source: Battle Creek, MI: W.K. Kellogg Foundation, 2001. (Report: 25 pages)

Abstract: This paper presents strategies and recommendations for improving the current system of mental health care so that it better addresses the mental health needs of vulnerable Americans, including the working poor, low-income populations, racial and ethnic minorities, and rural communities. Strategies include integrating services for co-occurring mental health and substance dependence disorders, and targeting the needs of vulnerable populations.

Authors: Robertson, M.J., Greenblatt, M. (eds.). **Order #** 1615

Title: **Homelessness: A National Perspective.**

Source: New York, NY: Plenum Press, 1992. (Book: 357 pages)

Abstract: This book is organized into nine parts, each with a special perspective on homelessness in the United States from 1980 through the early 1990s. Part I addresses the causes of homelessness, including the social and political contexts in which homelessness has occurred with a focus on the housing crisis, welfare policy, deinstitutionalization, and criminal justice policies. Part II provides an overview of mental health issues, including chronic mental illness among homeless persons. Part III describes the health status of homeless men, women and children and Part IV addresses issues related to alcohol use and treatment policies. Part V discusses special populations (e.g. the elderly and veterans) and discusses variations by gender and race. Part VI concentrates on homeless women and explores the myths about them, characteristics of homeless families, and causes of homelessness among women. Part VII focuses on homeless children and adolescents, including runaway youth. Part VIII explores strategies for change, including litigation and political action and finally, Part IV provides recommendations for social and political change. AVAILABLE FROM: Plenum Publishing Corporation, 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013 (212) 620-8000. (COST: \$49.50) (ISBN 0306-437899)

Authors: Rochefort, D.A. **Order #** 7151

Title: **From Poorhouses to Homelessness: Policy Analysis and Mental Health Care, Second Edition.**

Source: Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc., 1997. (Book: 321 pages)

Abstract: This book provides a comprehensive review of mental health policy issues in American society. These issues include deinstitutionalization, mental health parity, managed care, and Medicaid reform. The author covers topics including mental health policy analysis, historical evolution of mental health policy, theoretical and political perspectives, and contemporary policy trends and issues. AVAILABLE FROM: Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc., 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881, (203) 226-3571, www.greenwood.com. (COST: \$24.95)

Authors: Rog, D.J., Holupka, C.S., Brito, M.C. **Order #** 6426

Title: **The Impact of Housing on Health: Examining Supportive Housing for Individuals with Mental Illness.**

Source: Current Issues in Public Health 2: 153-160, 1996. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Abstract: This article begins by reviewing the research on the relationship between homelessness and health, followed by a review of the housing literature for individuals who have serious mental illness. The authors examine the impact of supportive housing, residential stability and rehospitalization, and quality of life. Factors moderating the impact of supportive housing are also discussed, including consumer preference, housing quality, and housing characteristics.

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- Authors:** Roman, N. **Order #** 11796
- Title:** Why America Can End Homelessness in Ten Years.
- Source:** Housing Facts & Findings 4(5): 3-8, 2002. (Journal Article: 6 pages)
- Abstract:** This article discusses the causes and solutions to the homelessness epidemic in our country by analyzing the population, and breaking it down into two specific groups: people who are chronically homeless, and people who are temporarily homeless. The author looks at the plans of State and Local governments to end homelessness, the engagement of the private sector, and the contribution of research to a shift in policy focus regarding the homeless crisis. The article suggests that homelessness is a product of a larger crisis in affordable housing and social welfare, and without commensurate reforms in those areas, successful reforms in the homeless service system will be undermined (author).
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- Authors:** Rosenheck, R. **Order #** 8731
- Title:** Cost-Effectiveness of Services for Mentally Ill Homeless People: The Application of Research to Policy and Practice.
- Source:** American Journal of Psychiatry 157(10): 1563-1570, 2000. (Journal Article: 8 pages)
- Abstract:** This review article synthesizes research finding on the cost-effectiveness of services for people who are homeless with serious mental illnesses. Service interventions for this population were grouped into three categories: outreach; case management; and housing placement and transition to mainstream services. Data were reviewed both from experimental studies with high internal validity and from observation studies, which better reflect typical community practice. In most studies, specialized interventions are associated with significantly improved outcomes, most consistently in the housing domain, but also in mental health status and quality of life. These programs are also associated with increased use of many types of health service and housing assistance, resulting in increased costs in most cases (author).
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- Order #** 10137
- Authors:** Rosenheck, R., Morrissey, J., Lam, J., Calloway, M., Stolar, M., Johnsen, M., Randolph, F., Blasinsky, M., Goldman, H.
- Title:** Service Delivery and Community: Social Capital, Service Systems Integration, and Outcomes Among Homeless Persons with Severe Mental Illness.
- Source:** Health Services Research 36(4): 691-709, 2001. (Journal Article: 20 pages)
- Abstract:** This study evaluated the influence of features of community social environment and service system integration on service use, housing, and clinical outcomes among people who are homeless with serious mental illness. Conclusions were drawn that community social capital and service system integration are related through a series of direct and indirect pathways with better housing outcomes, but not with superior clinical outcomes for homeless people with mental illness. Implications for designing improved service systems are discussed (authors).
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- Authors:** Roth, D., Bean, G.J., Hyde, P.S. **Order #** 611
- Title:** Homelessness and Mental Health Policy: Developing an Appropriate Role for the 1980's.
- Source:** Community Mental Health Journal 22(3): 203-214, 1986. (Journal Article: 12 pages)
- Abstract:** Previous research has reported prevalence rates of mental health problems among homeless individuals that range from 20% to 90%. In the present research, the prevalence of mental illness was found to be at the lower range of previous studies. Despite the fact that the prevalence of mental illness among the homeless population was relatively low, the researchers found that homeless people with mental health problems are poorly served by the

mental health system. Implications for community mental health policymakers and program designers are discussed (authors).

Authors: Rowe, M., Hoge, M.A., Fisk, D. **Order #** 5602

Title: Critical Issues in Serving People Who Are Homeless and Mentally Ill.

Source: Administration and Policy in Mental Health 23(6): 555-565, 1996. (Journal Article: 21 pages)

Abstract: Support is increasing for a model of services delivery for homeless people who have mental illness that combines assertive outreach, gradual engagement, respect for the client's service priorities, and a range of clinical, rehabilitative, and social services. While this model is considered by many to be the standard of care for homeless persons with serious mental illness, little has been written about the challenges involved in implementing programs using the model's guiding principles. The authors identify six critical issues for managers, including: (1) confronting (at federal, state and local levels) the political question of whether to serve homeless people who have mental illness; (2) identifying the target population by attempting to define "homelessness" and "mental illness;" (3) putting the guiding principles of non-traditional treatment into operation; (4) facilitating inter-disciplinary and inter-agency collaboration to care for people who are homeless; (5) assessing and responding to racial-ethnic differences among staff and between clients and staff; and (6) addressing the role of formerly homeless and/or mentally ill individuals ("consumers") as staff. In addition, specific strategies for addressing the dilemmas that result from developing innovative outreach services within traditional mental health systems are recommended.

Authors: Sard, B., Waller, M. **Order #** 11274

Title: Housing Strategies to Strengthen Welfare Policy and Support Working Families.

Source: Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 2002. (Report: 12 pages)

Abstract: This brief offers a policy agenda to reduce the affordable housing gap, encourage location decisions that are more accessible to jobs, and support replication of housing strategies that appear to increase the likelihood of a successful transition from welfare to work. The affordable housing gap has adverse consequences for low-income families trying to work. A growing body of research suggests that providing housing assistance to low-income families and enabling families to live closer to employment opportunities may help welfare recipients get and keep jobs. The reauthorization of welfare this year, and the consideration of major housing bills, provide opportunities to implement changes that would support these welfare policy goals (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave NW, Washington DC 20036, (202) 797-6000, <http://www.brookings.edu/dybdocroot/es/urban/publications/sardwallerhousingwelfare.pdf>.

Authors: Satel, S. **Order #** 3114

Title: Out in the Cold: A Better Way to Help the Homeless.

Source: New Republic: Oct. 3, 1994. (Magazine Article: 2 pages)

Abstract: This article discusses the Clinton administration's proposal to combat homelessness. According to the author, the government's written proposal, Priority Home! The Federal Plan to Break the Cycle of Homelessness, still leaves many homeless people out in the cold because it does not adequately address the issue of treatment for homeless persons with serious mental illnesses. The Clinton proposal would have homeless persons with mental illnesses receive care from mainstream public mental health and substance abuse programs. Not only are these treatment sources already inadequate for this special population, but 30 states have acknowledged that they can serve only 40% of their residents with mental illnesses in community mental health centers (CMHCs). The author contends that without greater financing, CMHCs could not possibly absorb all of the homeless people with serious mental illnesses.

Authors: Schatz, H. **Order #** **2499**

Title: **Homeless: Portraits of Americans in Hard Times.**

Source: San Francisco, CA: Chronicle Books, 1993. (Book: 141 pages)

Abstract: This book contains a collection of 75 black-and-white photographs of homeless individuals around the country, and in Europe. Each photograph is accompanied by a brief first-person account. The book also briefly reviews some of the major causes of homelessness in the United States.

Authors: Schutt, R.K., Garrett, G.R. **Order #** **1612**

Title: **Responding to the Homeless: Policy and Practice.**

Source: New York, NY: Plenum Publishing Corporation, 1992. (Book: 259 pages)

Abstract: This book begins with a historical overview of homelessness in America, an analysis of the policies that shaped the size and composition of the homeless population in the 1980s and 1990s, and a description of the types of people who are homeless and the forms in which they experience homelessness. The second chapter reviews the range of responses to homelessness: the different types of shelters and their operations, the role of shelter staff, and the programs that extend beyond shelters. Chapter 3 first reviews research on the value of services for homeless persons and then focuses on service work within shelters. Chapters 4,5,6, and 7 focus on the major health care problems found among homeless persons: mental illness, alcohol abuse, drug abuse, and physical illness and injury. Chapter 8 focuses on housing. The book concludes with an overview of options for responding to homelessness and a discussion of the directions needed for future research and theory about homelessness (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Plenum Publishing Corporation, 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013, (212) 620-8000. (COST: \$39.50) (ISBN 0306-440-768)

Authors: Sherer, R.A. **Order #** **11702**

Title: **Surgeon General's Report Highlights Mental Health Problems Among Minorities.**

Source: Psychiatric Times 19(3): 1-4, 2002 (Journal Article: 4 pages)

Abstract: In this article, the author uses historical and sociocultural factors to analyze the particular mental health care needs of each minority group. Specific mental health care needs for both adults and children are discussed and attention is given to high-speed populations and culturally-influenced syndromes within the group. The article also includes a discussion of the availability of care, the appropriateness of available treatments, diagnostic issues and best practices related to the group. The author provides bulleted listings of findings contained in the report on African Americans, American Indians, and Alaskan Natives, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (author).

Order # **6181**

Authors: Shern, D., Felton, C., Hough, R., Lehman, A., Goldfinger, S., Valencia, E., Dennis, D., Straw, R., Wood, P.A.

Title: **Housing Outcomes for Homeless Adults With Mental Illness: Results from the Second-Round McKinney Program.**

Source: Psychiatric Services 48(2): 239-241, 1997. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

Abstract: In the early 1990's the National Institute of Mental Health sponsored projects in four cities that served a total of 896 homeless mentally ill adults. Each project tested the effectiveness of different housing, support, and rehabilitative services in reducing homelessness. Most homeless individuals resided in community housing after the intervention. The proportion in community housing varied between sites. A 47.5% increase in community housing was found for those in active treatment. At final follow-up, 78% of participants in community housing

were stably housed. The findings indicate that effective strategies are available for offering serious and housing to people who are homeless and have severe mental illness.

Authors: Shlay, A.B., Rossi, P.H. **Order #** 2195

Title: Social Science Research and Contemporary Studies of Homelessness.

Source: Annual Review of Sociology 18: 129-160, 1992. (Journal Article: 31 pages)

Abstract: This article reviews contemporary social science research on homelessness, which has been highly politicized. The author examines the issues facing research on contemporary homelessness. These issues include defining what is meant by homelessness, describing the characteristics and composition of the homeless population, assessing the macrostructural and microlevel causes of homelessness, counting people who are homeless, and evaluating public and private attempts to address problems of homelessness as well as attempts to prevent it (authors).

Authors: Snow, D.A. and Bradford, G.M. (eds.) **Order #** 2351

Title: Special Issue: Broadening Perspectives on Homelessness.

Source: American Behavioral Scientist 37(4): 451-585, 1994. (Journal:Entire Issue: 135 pages)

Abstract: This publication is the second of two special issues devoted to homelessness. The articles in this issue attempt to broaden existing perspectives on homelessness by focusing on topics concerning unresolved questions in our understanding of homeless individuals, the structural basis of homelessness, and the institutional, ideological and political barriers to finding lasting solutions to the problem. Some of the specific topics covered include distortion of research findings, gender and ethnicity. Advocacy issues, as well as the role housing and poverty have played in causing homelessness are also discussed. AVAILABLE FROM: Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320, (805) 499-0721. (COST: \$14.00)

Authors: Social Security Administration. **Order #** 11647

Title: Social Security Administration Homeless Plan.

Source: Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2002. (Other/Misc: 5 pages)

Abstract: The Social Security Administration has adopted a plan, requested by Congress, for providing services to people who are homeless. The plan includes a number of positive elements, including: better data collection on use of SSA programs by people who are homeless; relationship building with other agencies and organizations, including through the federal Interagency Council for the Homeless; examination of the results of previous outreach efforts to people who are homeless; assistance in completing forms and gathering basic evidence, and expediting processing of applications by people who are homeless; a reminder to state disability agencies to collect all medical records before scheduling consultative examinations during the process of evaluating whether a homeless applicant is disabled; continuation of an existing pilot program in Baltimore that allows a nonprofit service provides to find people presumptively eligible for SSI ; information targeted to people who are homeless about SSA programs; recruitment of additional qualified representative payees; and training for SSA staff. The plan does not expand support for successful models for addressing the most persistent barriers to use of these programs by people who are homeless, particularly people with severe mental illness. Those barriers have been shown to include difficulty in articulating the nature of the disability (when asked to do so during a consultative exam with an evaluator whom the applicant has never met), not knowing what kind of documentation is appropriate and/or available, and not effectively managing paperwork throughout a long application process while homeless (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 1518 K Street NW, Suite 206, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 638-1526, naeh@naeh.org, http://www.endhomelessness.org/pol/SSA_homeless_plan.pdf

Authors: Sommer, H. **Order #** 8854

Title: Homelessness in Urban America: A Review of the Literature.

Source: Berkeley, CA: Institute of Governmental Studies Press, 2000. (Report: 74 pages)

Abstract: This briefing report provides an overview of current research on urban homelessness in the United States. The report was prepared for the Urban Homelessness and Public Policy Solutions Conference, held on January 22, 2001 at the University of California, Berkeley. The intention of the report was twofold: (1) to provide conference participants with a common understanding of what is already known about research on this topic; and (2) to serve as a source for researchers interested in reframing the policy debate on this issue.

Authors: Sosin, M.R. and Grossman, S. **Order #** 1283

Title: The Mental Health System and the Etiology of Homelessness: A Comparison Study.

Source: Journal of Community Psychology 19: 337-350, 1991. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

Abstract: The authors present the results of a study that compares homeless persons and other domiciled but vulnerable former psychiatric patients to determine what factors differentiate the two groups and contribute to homelessness. Their results suggest that, except for age, few measures representing the inability to use services or the lack of treatment services predict homelessness. In contrast, homelessness is related to traits that reflect the lack of tangible resources, including the lack of Supplemental Security Income (SSI), the lack of other income maintenance benefits, and the lack of work income (authors).

Authors: Springer, S. **Order #** 8688

Title: Homelessness: A Proposal for a Global Definition and Classification.

Source: Habitat International 24(4): 475-484, 2000. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: On the basis of an analysis of the definitions of homelessness currently in use, a change of the notion "homelessness" to "houselessness" is proposed. Houseless persons are then defined as those sleeping rough or using public or private shelters. To better understand the causes of houselessness, its environment is involved in this classification under the notion of inadequate shelter. This comprises the following non-exclusive categories: risk of houselessness, concealed houselessness, and substandard housing situations. This classification has the advantage to be adaptable to regional and national differences, while at the same time providing a global basis for data collection and comparison (author).

Order # 8786

Authors: Steadman, H.J., Coccozza, J.J., Dennis, D.L., Lassiter, M.G., Randolph, F.L., Goldman, H., Blasinsky, M.

Title: Successful Program Maintenance when Federal Demonstration Dollars Stop: The ACCESS Program for Homeless Mentally Ill Persons.

Source: Administration and Policy in Mental Health 29(6): 481-493, 2002. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

Abstract: A major issue that has long dogged federal demonstration programs in the human services area is the perception that when federal dollars end, the programs end regardless of any proven successes. Access to Community Care and Effective Services and Supports (ACCESS) was a five-year federal demonstration project designed to foster partnerships between service providers for homeless people with serious mental illnesses and co-occurring substance use disorders, and to identify effective, replicable systems integration strategies. Shortly after federal funding ended, research teams returned to the ACCESS sites to determine what elements of the federal funding project remained and what strategies sites used to continue ACCESS. This paper describes ACCESS services

retained by the sites, and new funding streams and strategies used to obtain continued funding. Systems integration activities retained by the integration sites are also described (authors).

Authors: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. **Order #** 11820

Title: SAMHSA Report to Congress on the Prevention and Treatment of Co-Occurring Substance Abuse Disorders and Mental Disorders.

Source: Washington, DC: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2002. (Report: 218 pages)

Abstract: This is a report to congress on the prevention and treatment of co-occurring substance abuse disorders and mental disorders. It includes: a summary of the manner in which individuals with co-occurring disorders are receiving treatment, including the most up-to-date information available on the number of children and adults with co-occurring disorders, and the manner in which Federal Block Grant funds are used to serve these individuals; a summary of practices for preventing substance abuse disorders among individuals who have mental illness and are at risk of having or acquiring a substance abuse disorder; a summary of evidence-based practices for treating individuals with co-occurring disorders and recommendations for implementing such practices; and a summary of improvements necessary to ensure that individuals with co-occurring disorders receive the services they need. AVAILABLE FROM: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, <http://www.samhsa.gov/news/congress2002.html>

Authors: Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., Advocates for Human Potential. **Order #** 8802

Title: How To Be a "Player" in the Continuum of Care: Tools for the Mental Health Community.

Source: Boston, MA: Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., 2001. (Guide: 60 pages)

Abstract: This guidebook is designed to provide the disability community with the necessary tools to be active participants in the Continuum of Care process in their community or state. Through participation in the Continuum of Care process, the disability community can expand and improve housing and supports for people who are homeless and have serious mental illnesses. This book covers a Continuum of Care overview; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's resources and applications; the Continuum of Care framework; and the planning process. AVAILABLE FROM: Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., One Center Plaza, Suite 310, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 742-5657, <http://www.tacinc.org>.

Authors: Technical Assistance Collaborative. **Order #** 10744

Title: Housing Crisis Continues: Findings from Priced Out in 2000.

Source: Opening Doors: Issue 14, June 2001. (Newsletter: 12 pages)

Abstract: This issue of Opening Doors provides information based on Priced Out in 2000: The Crisis Continues, a report published by the Technical Assistance Collaborative and the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities Housing Task Force in June 2001. Highlights of the report are provided in an overview format written by the original authors. The information provided in this issue can be used by the disability community to document the housing needs of people with disabilities, including the extreme poverty of people with disabilities receiving SSI benefits. Most importantly, this information can be used to prove that people with disabilities receiving SSI benefits cannot afford rental housing, and that the housing crisis they face is getting worse every year. The disability community can also use this information to engage state and local housing officials in a dialogue about the housing needs of people with disabilities. AVAILABLE FROM: Technical Assistance Collaborative, Once Center Plaza, Suite 310, Boston, MA 02108, info@tacinc.org.

Authors: Technical Assistance Collaborative. **Order #** **11951**

Title: **Permanent Supportive Housing: A Proven Solution to Homelessness.**

Source: Opening Doors 20: January 2003. (Newsletter: 16 pages)

Abstract: This issue examines the federal government's recent focus on chronic homelessness and provides important research, data, and a concrete solution: permanent supportive housing. Permanent supportive housing is an effective solution for people with disabilities who have experienced long term homelessness. This type of housing is defined as decent, safe, and affordable community-based housing that provides residents with rights of tenancy and is linked to voluntary and flexible supports and services. Because so many people with disabilities experience chronic homelessness, it is important for the disability community to know more about the emerging federal policies, which are intended to end chronic homelessness in ten years. This issue provides specific recommendations directed to key federal programs that could provide the foundation for a significant expansion of permanent supportive housing. This issue also highlights national efforts that are working to end long term homelessness, establish a national housing trust fund, and create permanent supportive housing. AVAILABLE FROM: Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., One Center Plaza, Suite 310, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 742-5657, <http://www.tacinc.org/hc/Issue20.pdf>

Authors: Technical Assistance Collaborative. **Order #** **11124**

Title: **Permanent Housing and HUD's Continuum of Care.**

Source: Opening Doors: Issue 13, March 2001. (Newsletter: 16 pages)

Abstract: This issue of Opening Doors discusses the entire Continuum of Care strategy, from the process of developing one to the planning of its strategy to the application for funding. The focus is on permanent housing and the Continuum of Care, and the opportunities to develop and expand permanent housing opportunities for homeless people with disabilities through the continuum. The Continuum of Care is the vehicle for obtaining federal homeless assistance funding for communities and it stresses local decision making and preferences. This Opening Doors has information for every Continuum, including: what is the Continuum of Care?; how do I get involved in my local Continuum?; what technical assistance is available?; and the recent Congressional push for increased permanent housing opportunities (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Technical Assistance Collaborative, One Center Plaza, Suite 310, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 742-5657, <http://www.tacinc.org>, <http://www.c-c-d.org/tacnews3.6.pdf>

Authors: Technical Assistance Collaborative. **Order #** **8803**

Title: **The Olmstead Decision and Housing: Opportunity Knocks.**

Source: Opening Doors 12: December 2000. (Newsletter: 16 pages)

Abstract: This newsletter discusses the U.S. Supreme Court decision *Olmstead v. L.C.* This important lawsuit against the State of Georgia questioned the continued confinement of two individuals after the state hospital's physicians had determined that they were ready to return to the community. The authors discuss the case, its housing implications, and the effect it may have on existing housing programs. The authors state that the decision provides an opportunity to educate the housing system about the needs of people with severe disabilities AVAILABLE FROM: Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., One Center Plaza, Suite 310, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 742-5657, <http://www.tacinc.org>.

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- Authors:** Tessler, R.C., Dennis, D.L. **Order #** 352
- Title:** A Synthesis of NIMH-Funded Research Concerning Persons Who Are Homeless and Mentally Ill.
- Source:** Bethesda, MD: National Institute of Mental Health, 1989. (Report: 71 pages)
- Abstract:** From 1982 to 1986, the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) awarded grants to 10 research groups to study the relationship between mental illness and homelessness. This report is a synthesis of these 10 studies. The authors examine the methods employed in these studies, summarize findings across studies, and highlight implications for future research and service development. AVAILABLE FROM: National Institute of Mental Health, 6001 Executive Blvd., Room 8184, MSC 9663, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301)443-4513, www.nimh.nih.gov.
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- Authors:** Thompson, J.P. **Order #** 6757
- Title:** The Failure of Liberal Homeless Policy in the Koch and Dinkins Administration.
- Source:** Political Science Quarterly 111(4): 639-660, 1997. (Journal Article: 23 pages)
- Abstract:** This article views homeless policy in New York City through the lenses of three social welfare theories. Through studying the growth and decline of liberal homeless policy, defined here as generous funding to house the homeless, the author assesses whether its decline is due to an undemocratic policy-making process, irrational policy content, or weakness in homeless advocacy. The author contends that by understanding why liberal homeless policy failed, he can suggest factors that might increase public support for more expansive liberal welfare policies.
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- Authors:** Thompson, J.W., Breakey, W.R. **Order #** 7488
- Title:** The Present and Future of Innovative Programs for the Homeless Mentally Ill.
- Source:** In Breakey, W.R. and Thompson, J.W. (eds.), Mentally Ill and Homeless: Special Programs for Special Needs. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: 165-180, 1997. (Book Chapter: 16 pages)
- Abstract:** This chapter attempts to synthesize what has been learned in the McKinney demonstration projects about developing and evaluating innovative treatment programs for homeless persons with mental illness, and points toward needed future research. The authors state that while housing is obviously necessary to solve the homelessness crisis, housing alone is not sufficient to meet the needs of severely disabled people.
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- Authors:** Tolomiczenko, G.S., Goering, P.N., Durbin, J.F. **Order #** 8929
- Title:** Educating the Public About Mental Illness and Homelessness: A Cautionary Note.
- Source:** Canadian Journal of Psychiatry 46(3): 253-257, 2001. (Journal Article: 5 pages)
- Abstract:** This article describes a study in which the objective was to determine whether the viewing of a video depicting the successful struggles of persons who are homeless with mental illnesses in finding and maintaining housing could have a positive impact on attitudes toward persons who are homeless and mentally ill. Five hundred and seventy-five high school students attending a brief educational session participated in one of three comparison versions of the two hour program (control, video, video plus discussion). All completed an "Attitudes toward Homelessness and Mental Illness Questionnaire." Demographic and prior exposure variables were entered as covariates in between-group analyses of variance. Results indicated that females and subjects who had prior encounters with people who were homeless had more positive attitudes. While the video alone had a negative impact on attitudes relative to the other groups, the video followed by a discussion with one of the people featured had a largely positive impact. Thus, the study concluded that video presentations cannot substitute for direct contact in promoting positive attitude change. These findings are consistent with prior research indicating the importance of direct interaction with members of stigmatized groups to reduce negative attitudes.
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- Authors:** Toro, P.A., Warren, M.G. **Order #** 8059
- Title:** Homelessness in the United States: Policy Considerations.
- Source:** Journal of Community Psychology 27(2): 119-136, 1999. (Journal Article: 18 pages)
- Abstract:** Over the past 15 years, the general public, media, scholars, and policy makers have all become concerned about homelessness as a wide spread social problem. Three discernible groups active in the debate -- politicians, housing advocates, and social scientists -- often use different study methods, adhere to different estimates, and hold divergent beliefs about the causes of homelessness. While the debate about numbers and prospective solutions continues, the duration of the problem defies emergency relief measures. Short-term measures are likely to be counterproductive if they are funded at the expense of long-term solutions. The authors state that attention to the wide array of housing problems and cooperation among state and local governments and community groups is essential if efforts to end homelessness are to succeed (authors).
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- Authors:** Torrey, E.F. **Order #** 14
- Title:** Nowhere To Go: The Tragic Odyssey of the Homeless Mentally Ill.
- Source:** New York, NY: HarperCollins, 1988. (Book: 256 pages)
- Abstract:** The author discusses the problems of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons with mental illnesses, the increase in violent crimes for which they are partly responsible, and the history of the mental health movement. How the present state of affairs evolved is described, as well as the myth that prevention of mental illness and promotion of mental health benefit those most in need of psychiatric care. The author explains the fiscal and political considerations that led to the elimination of 400,000 beds in psychiatric hospitals without adequate planning or follow-up care for the patients who occupied them. The author's analysis of the mental health profession culminates in a discussion of the needs of individuals who have mental illnesses and recommendations to improve services for those who most desperately need them. AVAILABLE FROM: HarperCollins Publishers, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022, (212) 207-7000, www.harpercollins.com.
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- Authors:** Troutman, W.H., Jackson, J.D., Ekelund, R.B. **Order #** 8075
- Title:** Public Policy, Perverse Incentives, and the Homeless Problem.
- Source:** Public Choice 98(1-2): 195-212, 1999. (Journal Article: 18 pages)
- Abstract:** In this article, the authors employ a United States Department of Housing and Urban Development study from 1984 and Census data from 1990 within the context of simultaneous empirical models to examine several issues relating to homelessness in the United States. The primary focus is whether homelessness is a housing problem. The authors conclude that homelessness does not appear to be a national housing problem as such. Therefore, given untoward incentives among actual and potential homeless populations, policies addressing homelessness should be directed at other instruments of change such as mental health funding and expenditures to treat substance abuse.
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- Authors:** Tusan, C.V. **Order #** 7215
- Title:** Homeless Families from 1980-1996: Casualties of Declining Support for the War on Poverty.
- Source:** Southern California Law Review 70(4): 1141-1237, 1997. (Journal Article: 97 pages)
- Abstract:** This article offers a comprehensive examination of issues concerning homeless families between 1980 and 1996. The author discusses four topics: a portrait of homeless families; factors contributing to homelessness; the mental, emotional, economic, and physical costs of current programs; and policy suggestions for ending family homelessness. The article concludes with recommendations to shift policy away from emergency assistance programs and suggests the expansion of model preventive and transitional housing programs.

Authors: United States Census Bureau. **Order #** 10406

Title: Emergency and Transitional Shelter Population: 2000.

Source: Washington, DC: United States Census Bureau, 2001. (Report: 24 pages)

Abstract: In this report, the population in emergency and transitional shelters were counted on March 27, 2000, and include the following facilities: emergency shelters (with sleeping facilities); shelters for children who are runaways, neglected or without conventional housing; transitional shelters for people without conventional housing; and hotels and motels used to provide shelter for people without conventional housing. Shelters for abused women (or shelters against domestic violence) are not included. Data are shown in the report for the emergency and transitional shelter population, but not separately by type of facility. The Census Bureau stressed that the shelter figures do not constitute and should not be construed as a tabulation of the total population without conventional housing or "people experiencing homelessness." Not all people without conventional housing on March 27, 2000, resided at shelters. Some may have "doubled up" at housing units owned or rented by friends or relatives or found other nonshelter locations that night. Since the shelters were visited only one night, only the people residing at shelters open that night would have been enumerated (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: U.S. Government Printing Office, www.bookstore.gpo.gov, (866)512-1800.

Authors: United States Census Bureau. **Order #** 10746

Title: Income and Poverty 2000.

Source: Washington, DC: United States Census Bureau, 2001. (Report: 13 pages)

Abstract: This report outlines the major statistics revealed in the 2000 United States Census. Income and poverty rates are broken down by race, age, geographic location, native citizenship status, and gender. These statistics are shown in graphical form and are compared to other years dating back as early as 1959. AVAILABLE FROM: United States Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2001/PressBri.pdf>.

Authors: United States Conference of Mayors. **Order #** 11864

Title: A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities 2002.

Source: Washington, DC: The United States Conference of Mayors, 2002. (Report: 141 pages)

Abstract: This survey found that as housing costs continued to rise faster than incomes and the national economy remained weak, requests for emergency food assistance increased an average of 19 percent over the past year. The survey also found that requests for emergency shelter assistance grew an average of 19 percent in the 18 cities that reported an increase, the steepest rise in a decade. The report also announced a call to action to the Administration, Congress, state and local governments, the private and non-profit sectors, and all Americans to do their part to address growing hunger and homelessness. Specifically, to immediately consider and build upon the President's request for aid to the homeless, as part of a comprehensive effort to end homelessness within ten years; to enact a national housing agenda, based on the recommendations mayors submitted earlier this year, which would put tens of thousands of Americans to work; to streamline federal anti-hunger programs and provide additional outreach resources; and to donate time, money, and excess food to help combat hunger and homelessness. AVAILABLE FROM: The United States Conference of Mayors, 1620 Eye Street NW, Washington, DC, 20006, (202) 292-7330, info@usmayors.org, www.usmayors.org/uscm/hungersurvey/2002/online/HungerAndHomelessReport2002.pdf

Authors: United States Conference of Mayors. **Order #** 10605

Title: A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities 2001.

Source: Washington, DC: The United States Conference of Mayors, 2001. (Report: 137 pages)

Abstract: To assess the status of hunger and homelessness in America's cities during 2001, The U.S. Conference of Mayors surveyed 27 major cities whose mayors were members of its Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness. The survey sought information and estimates from each city on the demand for emergency food assistance and emergency shelter and the capacity of local agencies to meet that demand; the causes of hunger and homelessness and the demographics of the populations experiencing these problems; exemplary programs or efforts in the cities to respond to hunger and homelessness; the availability of affordable housing for low income people; and the outlook for the future and the impact of the economy on hunger and homelessness (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: The United States Conference of Mayors, www.usmayors.org.

Authors: United States Conference of Mayors. **Order #** 8788

Title: A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2000.

Source: Washington, DC: United States Conference of Mayors, 2000. (Report: 125 pages)

Abstract: This report presents the results of an annual survey, conducted in 25 cities across the U.S. by the U.S. Conference of Mayors, that examines the causes of hunger and homelessness, the demographic groups that make up this population, demand for emergency food and housing-related assistance, model programs that respond to these problems, and the projected impact of the economy on hunger and homelessness in America. Among the key findings of the report: during the past year requests for emergency food assistance increased by an average of 17%; requests for food assistance by families with children increased by an average of 16%; the average demand for emergency shelter increased by 15%; and the average demand for emergency shelter that went unmet in 2000 was 23%. AVAILABLE FROM: The United States Conference of Mayors, 1620 Eye Street Northwest, Washington, DC, 20006, (202) 293-7330, www.usmayors.org (COST: \$15.00).

Authors: United States Conference of Mayors. **Order #** 11389

Title: National Housing Agenda: A Springboard for Families, For Communities, For Our Nation.

Source: Washington, DC: The United States Conference of Mayors, 2002. (Report: 11 pages)

Abstract: This report presents 60 housing policy recommendations addressing an array of housing challenges for U.S. cities, from rental housing issues to homeownership, public housing, special needs housing and homelessness issues. In 2001, hunger and homelessness rose sharply in major American cities. Requests for emergency food assistance climbed an average of 23 percent and request for emergency shelter assistance increased an average of 13 percent in 27 cities surveyed. With the stock of public housing and subsidized apartments falling far short of the need, the waiting lists for public housing have grown to about one million households. In some large cities, families must wait 10 years or more for an available unit. Permanent housing created through the McKinney Act homeless programs-Shelter Plus Care, the Supportive Housing Programs, the SRO Program- should be renewed through the mainstream HUD Housing Certificate Fund, rather than through renewals of the McKinney Act Programs (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: The United States Conference of Mayors, 1620 Eye Street Northwest, Washington, DC, 20006, (202) 293-7330, http://usmayors.org/uscm/news/press_releases/documents/housingreport_052202.pdf

Authors: United States Congress. **Order #** **2392**

Title: **Speaker's Task Force on Homelessness: Report to the Speaker--Findings and Recommendations.**

Source: Washington, DC: Speaker's Task Force on Homelessness, 1993. (Report: 90 pages)

Abstract: This report reviews the findings and recommendations of the United States Congress Speaker's Task Force on Homelessness, which was organized in early 1993 at the request of President Clinton. The report includes the Task Force's mission statement that mandates the development of policies and/or programs that reduce homelessness through better intervention and prevention. Also included is a review of recent demographic trends in the United States as they relate to homelessness, especially in terms of the allocation of national resources. Some of the Task Force recommendations include: improve and increase access to affordable housing; ensure economic security; provide necessary services to prevent homelessness; and change the national approach to homelessness. AVAILABLE FROM: National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (800) 444-7415, www.nrchmi.com. (FREE).

Authors: United States Department of Health and Human Services. **Order #** **10320**

Title: **Culture, Race, and Ethnicity: A Supplement to Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General.**

Source: Washington, DC: Department of Health and Human Services, 2001. (Fact Sheet: 11 pages)

Abstract: This fact sheet addresses the challenges faced by youth of color who are in need of mental health care. Issues such as availability and access to services are discussed, as well as appropriateness and outcomes. Populations include: African-Americans, Latino/Hispanic Americans, Asian American/Pacific Islanders, and Native American Indians. AVAILABLE FROM: United States Department of Health and Human Services, 1-800-789-2647, www.surgeongeneral.org

Authors: United States Department of Health and Human Services. **Order #** **8414**

Title: **Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General.**

Source: Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Mental Health, 1999. (Report: 505 pages)

Abstract: The United States leads the world in understanding the importance of overall health and well-being to the strength of a Nation and its people. What we are coming to realize is that mental health is absolutely essential to achieving prosperity. This semiannual report provides us with an opportunity to dispel the myths and stigma surrounding mental illness. For too long the fear of mental illness has been profoundly destructive to people's lives. In fact, mental illnesses are just as real as other illnesses, and they are like other illnesses in most ways. Yet fear and stigma persists, resulting in lost opportunities for individuals to seek treatment and improve or recover. The 1999 White House Conference on Mental Health called for a national antistigma campaign. The Surgeon General issued a Call to Action on Suicide Prevention in 1999 as well. This Surgeon General's Report on Mental Health takes the next step in advancing the important notion that mental health is fundamental health. (author) AVAILABLE FROM: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. (COST: \$51) (S/N 017-024-01653-5)

Authors: United States Department of Health and Human Services. **Order #** 9928

Title: **Mental Health: Culture, Race, and Ethnicity. A Report of the Surgeon General-Executive Summary.**

Source: Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001. (Executive Summary: 13 pages)

Abstract: This is the executive summary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services report titled Mental Health: Culture, Race, and Ethnicity. Main findings are summarized and broken down, a Main Message and Recommendations are given, and the chapters are summarized with conclusions. The full report, a supplement to Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General, documents the existence of striking disparities for minorities in mental health services and the underlying knowledge base. Racial and ethnic minorities have less access to mental health services than do whites. They are less likely to receive needed care. When they do receive care, it is more likely to be poor in quality. These disparities have powerful significance for minority groups and for society as a whole. A major finding of this Supplement is that racial and ethnic minorities bear a greater burden from unmet mental health needs and thus suffer a greater loss to their overall health and productivity. Ethnic and racial minorities do not yet completely share in the hope afforded by remarkable scientific advances in understanding and treating mental disorders. Because of preventable disparities in mental health services, a disproportionate number of minorities are not fully benefiting from, or contributing to, the opportunities and prosperity of our society (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: United States Department of Health and Human Services, 1-800-789-2647 (SMA-01-3613).

Authors: United States Department of Health and Human Services. **Order #** 11086

Title: **Delivering on the Promise: Preliminary Report of Federal Agencies' Actions to Remove Barriers and Promote Community Integration.**

Source: Washington, DC: United States Department of Health and Human Services, 2001. (Report: 67 pages)

Abstract: Following up on the Executive Order promising that the federal government would assist States and localities to implement swiftly the Olmstead decision for persons with disabilities, a preliminary report has been released on progress toward implementation of the order. The report sets forth a summary of the actions that federal agencies propose to take in health care structure and financing; housing; personal assistance, direct care services and community workers; caregiver and family support; transportation; employment; education; access to technology; accountability and legal compliance; public awareness, outreach, and partnerships; income supports; gathering, assessment and use of data; and cross-agency collaboration and coordination. AVAILABLE FROM: United States Department of Health and Human Services, <http://www.hhs.gov/newfreedom/presidentrpt.html>.

Authors: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. **Order #** 10841

Title: **Guide to Continuum of Care Planning and Implementation.**

Source: Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1999. (Guide: 50 pages)

Abstract: This publication provides an overview of HUD's Continuum of Care. The Continuum of Care is a community plan to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the specific needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and maximum self-sufficiency. It includes action steps to end homelessness and prevent a return to homelessness (authors).

Authors: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. **Order #** 11544

Title: **Evaluation of Continuums of Care for Homeless People.**

Source: Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2002. (Report: 216 pages)

Abstract: This report is a significant addition to current knowledge about homelessness. It provides important insights into local responses to the problem and identifies issues that must be resolved as the nation grapples with the difficult

and serious problem of homelessness. The completed study provides a rich array of information on the activities of high-performing Continuums of Care and documents the extent of progress of the studied communities along many dimensions of a comprehensive approach to homelessness prevention and remediation. On balance, the report concludes that for the high-performing communities studied, HUD's implementation of the Continuum of Care funding process stimulated increased communication within local communities in their response to homelessness. As a result, respondents generally agreed that more people have received more services and participate in more and better coordinated programs than before as a consequence of the Continuum of Care approach. In the most advanced communities, the response has moved beyond planning to obtain HUD funding to the far broader goal of attempting to integrate all available funding and services to try to end homelessness (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026-3268, (800)245-2691, http://www.huduser.org/publications/pdf/continuums_of_care.pdf

Authors: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. **Order #** **8538**

Title: **The State of the Cities 2000.**

Source: Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2000. (Report: 175 pages)

Abstract: The State of the Cities 2000 Report is part of an annual series in which HUD reports the most recent data on indicators of the social and economic vitality of America's cities and positions the Administration's urban policy agenda to address challenges confronting our cities. It builds on the accomplishments identified in last year's report and presents the continued progress cities have made as well as emerging challenges and opportunities confronting cities as they enter the 21st century. This year's report identifies four megafactors that are shaping the future of the Nation's cities and presents findings showing their impact. They are the new high-tech global economy, new demography, new housing challenge, and decentralization (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, www.hud.gov.

Authors: United States General Accounting Office. **Order #** **8194**

Title: **Homelessness: Coordination and Evaluation of Programs are Essential.**

Source: Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1999. (Report: 149 pages)

Abstract: The General Accounting Office (GAO) was asked to conduct a series of studies examining federal programs to assist the homeless population, both targeted and nontargeted programs. In this first study, GAO identifies and describes characteristics of the federal programs targeted for people who are homeless and key nontargeted programs; identifies the amounts and types of funding for these programs in FY97; and determines if agencies have coordinated their efforts to assist people who are homeless and developed outcome measures for their targeted programs. AVAILABLE FROM: U.S. General Accounting Office, P.O. Box 37050, Washington, DC 20013, (202) 512-6000, www.gao.gov. (COST: FREE) (GAO/RCED-99-49)

Authors: United States General Accounting Office. **Order #** **11847**

Title: **Community-Based Care Increases for People With Serious Mental Illness.**

Source: Washington, DC: United States General Accounting Office, 2000. (Report: 40 pages)

Abstract: The focus of care for adults with SMI has continued to shift from providing services in psychiatric hospitals to providing services in the community. The ability to care for more people in the community has been facilitated by the continued development of new medications that produce fewer side effects and are more effective in helping people manage their illness. Furthermore, treatment approaches such as assertive community treatment (ACT), supported employment, and supportive housing have been developed to provide the multiple forms of ongoing assistance that adults with SMI often need if they are to function in the community. These approaches can also help people who are homeless with SMI, whose treatment needs are additionally complex, partly because many of them also suffer from a substance abuse disorder. Coordinating and integrating services can be effective in treating people with multiple needs, and organizing care in this way is especially important for people making the

transition from institutions to the community. AVAILABLE FROM: United States General Accounting Office, 441 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20548, (202)512-4800, <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d01224.pdf>

Authors: United States General Accounting Office. **Order #** **8616**

Title: **Homelessness: Barriers to Using Mainstream Programs.**

Source: Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 2000. (Report: 55 pages)

Abstract: This report examines the ability of people who are homeless to obtain assistance through mainstream federal programs, focusing on why people who are homeless cannot always access or effectively use federal mainstream programs, and how the federal government can improve people who are homeless' access to, and use of, these programs. The General Accounting Office found that people who are homeless are often unable to access and use federal mainstream programs because of the inherent conditions of homelessness as well as the structure and operations of the programs themselves. While all low-income populations face barriers to applying for, retaining, and using the services provided by mainstream programs, these barriers are compounded by the inherent conditions of homelessness, such as transience, instability, and a lack of basic resources. Furthermore, the underlying structure and operations of federal mainstream programs are often not conducive to ensuring that the special needs of people who are homeless are met. Recommendations to eliminate these barriers are provided. AVAILABLE FROM: U.S. General Accounting Office, P.O. Box 37050, Washington, DC: 20013, (202) 512-6000, <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/rc00184.pdf>. (GAO/RCED-00-184)

Authors: United States General Accounting Office. **Order #** **8805**

Title: **Mental Health: Community-Based Care Increases for People with Serious Mental Illness.**

Source: Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 2000. (Report: 35 pages)

Abstract: The indirect costs of mental illness, such as lost productivity, were estimated at \$78.6 billion in 1990, and \$73 billion was spent on mental health services in 1997. This report: (1) provides information on mental health spending and how it has changed since the 1980s; (2) identifies the types of community-based services that are provided to adults with serious mental illnesses (SMI), including people how are homeless, and difficulties in providing these services; and (3) determines how the Health Care Financing Administration, which administers the Medicaid program, supports the provision of community-based services for adults with SMI who are eligible for Medicaid.

Authors: United States General Accounting Office. **Order #** **8649**

Title: **Homelessness: HUD Funds Eligible Projects According to Communities' Priorities.**

Source: Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 2000. (Report: 34 pages)

Abstract: This report examines the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) decisions on the homeless assistance projects selected for funding. Topics specifically addressed include: 1) what process HUD uses to select projects for funding, whether this process is consistent with relevant statutes, and how HUD treats new projects and projects that have been funded in the past; 2) the extent to which HUD funds projects that communities rank as high priority under their Continuums of Care, and why some high-priority projects are not funded while some low-priority project are funded; and 3) whether communities face any common problems when applying for funds from HUD, and what actions are needed to correct these problems. AVAILABLE FROM: U.S. General Accounting Office, P.O. Box 37050, Washington, DC 20013, (202) 512-6000, www.gao.gov (GAO/RCED-00-191).

Authors: United States General Accounting Office. **Order #** **101**

Title: **Homelessness: A Complex Problem and the Federal Response.**

Source: Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1985. (Report: 88 pages)

Abstract: This report presents the results of a U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) review of the problems of the homeless population, focused on trends in homelessness, the factors influencing these trends, and federal efforts to deal with the problem. The report gives two estimates of the size of the homeless population: the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) figure of between 250,000 and 350,000 nationwide; and the Community for Creative NonViolence (CCNV) estimate of 2 to 3 million. The report questions the reliability of both estimates. The report also notes that HUD estimates that homelessness has increased 10% per year between 1980 and 1983, while an estimate by the U.S. Conference of Mayors places the increase at 38% for 1983 alone. Factors contributing to homelessness are discussed. The report identifies the role of the federal government as providing aid to cities and counties to meet the increased need for services and shelter. AVAILABLE FROM: U.S. General Accounting Office, Document Handling and Information Services Facility, P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, (202) 512-6000. (DOC# GAO/HRD-85-40)

Authors: United States Senate Finance Committee. **Order #** **3078**

Title: **Testimony of Richard C. Surles, Ph.D. at Public Hearing on Deinstitutionalization: Lessons for Health Care Reform.**

Source: Washington, DC: United States Senate, 1994. (Testimony: 11 pages)

Abstract: This testimony briefly reviews recent history concerning the treatment of persons with mental illnesses in light of current health care reform initiatives. According to the author, current efforts at health and welfare reform have the potential to either improve or worsen the current national dilemma of little access and treatment for the most seriously disabled -- especially those individuals who are homeless and have a serious mental illness. Lessons learned from the deinstitutionalization policies of the 1960s and 1970s are reviewed as well as some of the benefits and disadvantages of managed mental health care.

Authors: Urban Institute. **Order #** **8615**

Title: **Homelessness: Ten Basic Questions Answered.**

Source: Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 1997. (Fact Sheet: 2 pages)

Abstract: This fact sheet briefly answers some basic questions regarding homelessness: 1) how big is America's homeless population; 2) what are some of the traits of homeless adults; 3) how many homeless people have mental health or substance abuse problems; 4) how many homeless have been incarcerated; 5) what portion of the urban homeless are children; 6) how long do people tend to be homeless; 7) do soup kitchens and shelters meet the needs of the nation's homeless; 8) who funds services for the homeless; 9) what current policies and programs affect homelessness; and 10) what does research point to as effective ways to combat homelessness. AVAILABLE FROM: Urban Institute, 2100 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037, 877-847-7377, pubs@ui.urban.org.

Authors: Van Whitlock, R.V., Lubin, B., Sailors, J.R. **Order #** **2385**

Title: **Homelessness in America, 1893-1992: An Annotated Bibliography**

Source: Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1994. (Book: 232 pages)

Abstract: This annotated bibliography contains 1,703 citations of books, journal articles, book chapters and dissertations concerning various aspects of homelessness in the United States. Eleven topic areas are covered including: early research: 1893-1965; mental health; alcohol and drug abuse; single homeless; health and health care; families and children; legal issues; social and historical perspectives; special populations: elderly, minorities, veterans;

programs and services; and housing. An author index and subject index are also included (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Greenwood Publishing Group, 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881, (203) 226-3571, www.greenwood.com. (COST: \$59.95) (ISBN 0-313-27623-4)

Authors: Watkins, T.R., Callicutt, J.W. (eds.) **Order #** **7007**

Title: **Mental Health Policy and Practice Today.**

Source: Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc, 1997. (Book: 397 pages)

Abstract: This book covers a broad range of topics related to the dynamic nature of mental health practice in today's rapidly changing society. The book provides an overview of societal and cost issues related to mental health problems, and then focuses on covering important areas of research and the significant contributions of psychoeducation and self-help and advocacy groups. Mental health services for special populations, including the homeless, are also discussed. Also included are the influences of technology and managed care, and a look at issues for future consideration based on the analysis of current policy, practice, and future projections (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: SAGE Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320, 800-583-2665, www.sagepub.com. (COST: \$27.95)

Authors: Williams, V.F., Banks, S.M., Robbins, P.C., Oakley, D., Dean, J. **Order #** **11625**

Title: **Final Report on the Cross-Site Evaluation of the Collaborative Program to Prevent Homelessness.**

Source: Delmar, NY: Policy Research Associates, 2001. (Report: 202 pages)

Abstract: This report focuses on cross-site evaluation in terms of the cross-site data collection and analysis efforts of the Collaborative Program to Prevent Homelessness (CPPH), an initiative designed to document and evaluate effective homelessness prevention strategies for adults who are formerly homeless or at risk for becoming homeless. The purpose of this report is to describe both the process used for developing the shared methods and measures that comprise the cross-site portion of the program and to summarize the key findings. It is organized into four chapters. Chapter I Provides an overview of the interventions that made up the CPPH, the evolving CMHS/CSAT approach to cross-site evaluations and the organizational structure of the cross-site initiative. Chapter II describes the cross-site methods including the evaluation design, similarities, and differences among the interventions, key outcome domains, instrument development, data collection, and management procedures, as well as the development and application of the cross-site analytic framework. Chapter III describes the key findings and Chapter IV discusses their significance and limitations, as well as recommendations and lessons learned (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Policy Research Associates, 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (800)444-7415, <http://www.prainc.com>.

Authors: Wolch, J., Dear, M. **Order #** **6302**

Title: **Malign Neglect: Homelessness in an American City.**

Source: Indianapolis, IN: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 1993. (Book: 379 pages)

Abstract: The authors assert that 20 years of economic restructuring, the dismantling of the welfare state, demographic changes, and the collapse of affordable housing markets have led to the current crisis of homelessness. Using the example of Los Angeles, this book examines the impact of two decades of welfare cutbacks and economic dislocation at the local level. The authors describe the local community reactions to homeless persons, including NIMBY reactions and personal accounts of homelessness. The authors describe the social networks among homeless persons and examine the need for integrated support services - including housing, health, job training, and substance abuse counseling (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: Jossey-Bass Inc., Customer Care Center, 10475 Crosspoint Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46256, 877-762-2975, www.josseybass.com. (COST: \$25.00)

Authors: World Health Organization.

Order # **10742**

Title: **The World Health Report 2001. Mental Health: New Understanding, New Hope.**

Source: Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 2001. (Report: 169 pages)

Abstract: This landmark World Health Organization publication aims to raise public and professional awareness of the real burden of mental disorders and their costs in human, social and economic terms. At the same time it intends to help dismantle many of those barriers - particularly of stigma, discrimination and inadequate services - which prevent many millions of people worldwide from receiving the treatment they need and deserve. It is a comprehensive review of what is known about the current and future burden of disorders, and the principal contributing factors. It examines the scope of prevention and the availability of, and obstacles to, treatment. It deals in detail with service provision and planning; and it concludes with a set of far-reaching recommendations that can be adapted by every country according to its needs and its resources (authors). AVAILABLE FROM: World Health Organization, bookorders@who.int, <http://www.who.int/whr/2001/main/en/pdf/whr2001.en.pdf>.
